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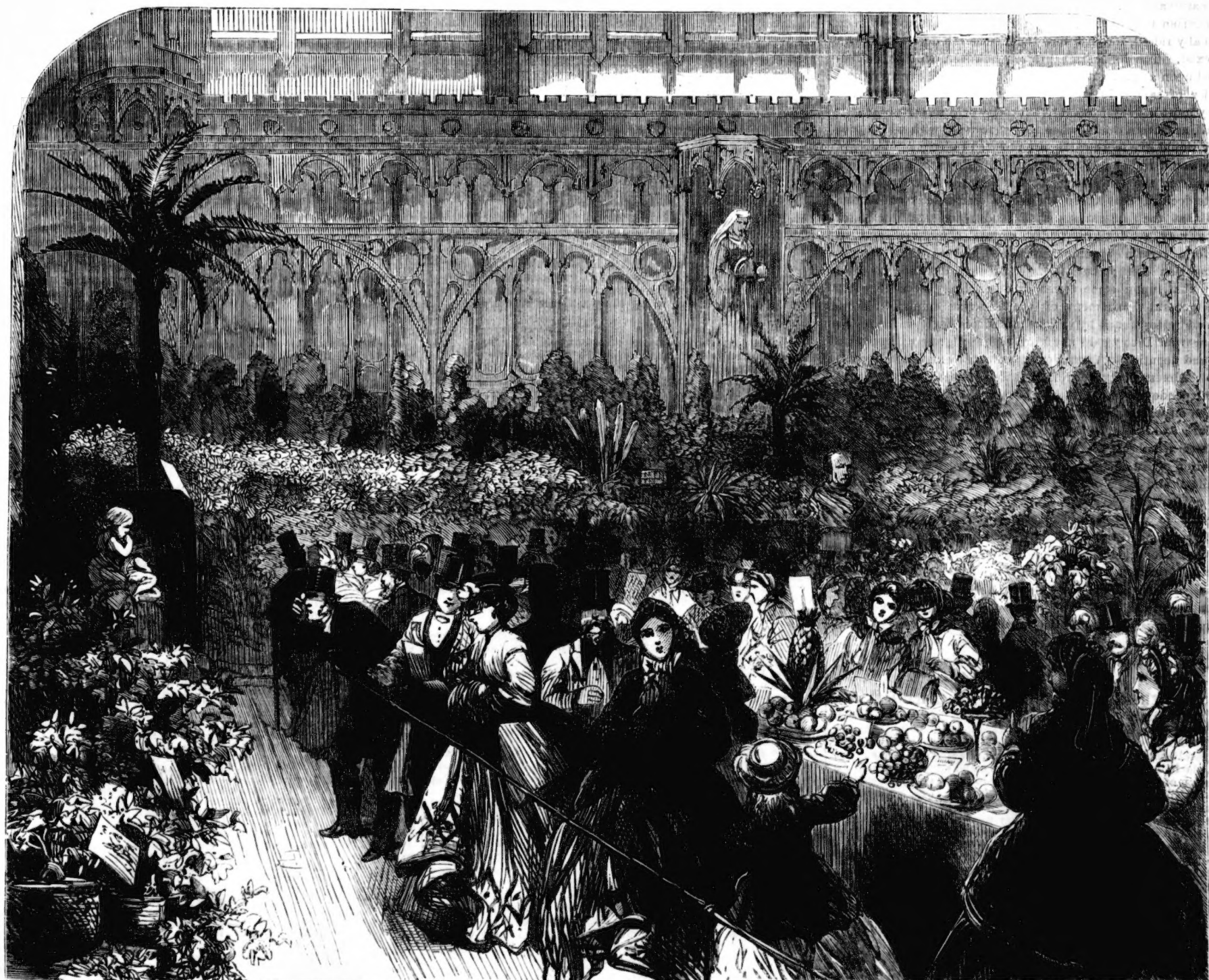
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HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

Now, that the time fixed for the meeting of the Hungarian Diet is drawing near, it is interesting to consider whether the labours of that body are likely to be attended with success, or whether the discussions of the Hungarian deputies will have no result but that of making more manifest than ever the utter impossibility of reconciling the ancient claims of the Hungarian nation with the modern pretensions of the Austrian Government. The manner in which Francis Joseph was received at Pesth a few weeks ago has convinced even those men of extreme views who desire nothing less than the complete separation of Hungary from the Austrian empire that, if his Majesty causes himself to be crowned King of Hungary, with the consent of the Diet, he may count personally upon the loyal support of the great body of his Hungarian subjects. But whether this feeling would so influence the Hungarians as to make them accept the Austrian Reichsrath equally with the Austrian Emperor, is quite another question, the solution of which depends on the extent to which the new Hungarian Diet will represent the Conservative party in Hungary, and the extent to which it will *not* represent the Radicals.

When the last Hungarian Diet was called together, in 1861, Baron Vay was the Chancellor, M. Zsedenyi the Vice-Chancellor, of Hungary—both prominent members of the Conservative Hungarian aristocracy, who, in former days, looked upon Vienna rather than Pesth as their head-quarters, and who are still taunted by the "separatists" among their countrymen with their extreme devotion to Austrian interests. Vay and Zsedenyi were at that time in favour of accepting almost whatever terms the Austrian Government would grant, believing that Hungary separated from Austria could never prosper, while, on the other hand, Hungary, reconciled with and united to Austria would in time, and by a peaceful course of political action, obtain from her all those concessions which she was unwilling to grant forthwith. The Hungarian Conservatives did not ask that Hungary should have independent Ministers, and they were quite willing that Hungary should contribute her full proportion of money towards the revenue and of men towards the army of the Austrian empire. All they required was that the Hungarian Diet should enjoy the right of raising the Imperial taxes in its own manner, and that it alone should be intrusted

with the duty of recruiting the Hungarian regiments. It had been proposed by the Hungarian Conservatives that a certain number of Hungarian troops—say eighty or a hundred thousand—should be placed at the service of the empire, but that if more than this number were wanted, for no matter what special service, an application on the subject should be made to the Hungarian Diet, which should be at liberty to grant or refuse the desired increase. A similar arrangement had been suggested in respect to taxation. A fixed sum was to be paid annually, and if the Austrian Emperor required any more he was to ask the Hungarian Diet for it, in the character of Hungary's constitutional King. But then the question arose—the question of all others in Hungary in 1861—whether the Hungarian Diet, like other Diets in the Austrian empire, would elect deputies to sit in the Reichsrath, or "Council of the Empire," at Vienna. This the Hungarians as a nation positively refused to do, and the objections of Hungarian electors to be represented in what they called and considered a "German" assembly (though if the Hungarians had consented to join the Reichsrath the Germans would have been altogether in the minority)



GRAND FLOWER AND FRUIT SHOW IN GUILDHALL.

seemed four years ago to be insurmountable. In presence of the general determination not to allow the Hungarian Diet to be degraded to the position of a local electoral college, from which deputies could be sent to an Austrian legislative assembly, even the High Conservatives of Hungary gave up their project of reconciliation, and until quite recently the position of Hungary appeared as hopeless as that of Poland. At present the Hungarians are said to be confident that they have gained their cause; though, if the same national objection to being represented at Vienna exists now that existed in 1861, they will certainly find themselves mistaken. Indeed, the only real advantage that Hungary has yet obtained is this—that she has tired out her powerful opponent. For the last four years Austria has ruled Hungary by military law, and has raised the taxes by means of forced levies executed by the soldiery. Numbers of proprietors have been greatly impoverished by the exorbitant imposts laid upon their estates, and not a few have had their land confiscated—the amount of taxes chargeable upon it having been found about equal to the land's marketable value. While Austria was taxing Hungary to death a famine broke out, and it seemed as if this would complete the material ruin of the country. In 1863 and 1864 the Austrian Government invited the landowners in all the Hungarian counties to meet and consult as to what means could be taken to alleviate the distress; but this was looked upon as an attempt to induce the Hungarian nobility to present some sort of petition—to take a first step, as it would have been considered, towards a reconciliation—and the only response to the invitation came from Hungarians who held office at Court or in the Administration. At last it was seen that neither arbitrary taxation nor famine could make Hungary go down on her knees to Austria; and, as the cost of governing the country on the military system was considerable, to say nothing of its danger in the event of a general war, Austria admitted herself beaten, suspended her famous Constitution, and convoked the Hungarian Diet, in order that the document in question might be submitted to it, and in the hope that, without too many alterations, it would be accepted.

The "situation," then, in Hungary is at present very simple. The elections for the Diet are going on, and, with some not very important exceptions, are being conducted according to the national laws. The question of sending deputies from the Hungarian Diet to the Austrian Reichsrath has not yet been formally raised, for just now the Reichsrath does not happen to exist. The Reichsrath project, however, will be deliberated upon at Pesth, and the Hungarians will have an opportunity of saying in what form they would like to take it. They must not say, however, that they would rather not take it at all, as certain ducks, when they were asked with what sauce they would like to be eaten, are reported to have replied that they would rather not be eaten at all. This would be "going away from the question," for the Austrian Government has quite decided that there shall be a Parliament at Vienna and that the Hungarians shall send representatives to it. They may send them, under certain conditions and to perform certain specific duties assigned to them by the Hungarian Diet; but it is considered absolutely necessary that, upon some terms or other, Hungary shall enter the general Parliament of the Austrian empire. From the addresses issued by various candidates for election to the Hungarian Diet we do not learn that any greater disposition to send deputies to Vienna exists now than existed four years ago. Almost every address that we have seen speaks of the "independence and integrity of Hungary" as the sole condition on which an arrangement with Austria can be brought about; and it is only the High Conservatives among the candidates who bestow even a moment's consideration on the question of Hungary's representation in the Reichsrath. The Radical and Separatist party wish to treat the Reichsrath as an entirely foreign body, and the short and easy manner in which the Emperor has suspended the whole Austrian Constitution certainly furnishes them with a good argument for mistrusting Austrian Constitutionalism in every form. Nevertheless, it may be a great misfortune for Hungary if the counsels of this party should prevail in the Diet now about to assemble. If Hungary and Austria do not come to terms, Hungary will be ruled once more by the sword; and however much the Hungarians may protest against the military system of Austria, they will not be able to overturn it.

FLOWER AND FRUIT SHOW AT GUILDHALL.

THE fourth show of the United Horticultural Society was opened, on Tuesday, at Guildhall, under very favourable auspices. Except that the lines of tables were converted into stands for all sorts of chrysanthemums, ferns, foliage plants, cut flowers, fruit, implements, &c., the hall presented precisely the same grand appearance as on the occasion of the recent Lord Mayor's Day banquet, all the new decorations, illuminations, &c., remaining *in statu quo*. At twelve o'clock, those who were specially invited to take a "private" view of the show were admitted; but they were surprised to find that they had to crush their way in, and, after doing so, to discover that the hall was already well crammed with visitors. Precisely the same moment was likewise appointed for the arrival of the Lord Mayor (Alderman Phillips), who was pretty punctual in his attendance, and who, in his passage through the hall, had also to bear some of the consequences of the injudicious crowding. The Lord Mayor, who appeared in state, attended by the swordbearer, City marshal, &c., was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, and some of the members of the Court of Aldermen. His Lordship was received at the entrance by Messrs. Marshall, Crute, and Shirley Hibberd, representing the United Horticultural Society, and conducted to No. 1 committee-room, where Mr. Shirley Hibberd, addressing the Lord Mayor, explained that the United Horticultural Society was established last February, and that this was the fourth show it had held. The present exhibition had been got up by the united efforts of gardeners of all classes. No prizes were offered, in order that as large a sum of money as possible might be carried over to the benefit fund of the society. The object of this fund was to aid gardeners in sickness, old age, or

any other calamity. In the name of the committee of the society, he begged to thank the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the Corporation generally, for their kindness in giving the use of the hall for the occasion. He also expressed the thanks of the committee for his Lordship's attendance and his donation of ten guineas, as well as the attendance of the Sheriffs and their contribution of two guineas each, and hoped that such excellent examples would be followed by many of the citizens of London.

The Lord Mayor said that he did not know the precise object of the show until that moment. It was gratifying to him to find that it was for a charitable object, and that of no ordinary kind; for all who knew anything of gardeners must admit that they were an important, useful body of persons. As this was no time for long speeches, he would merely say that the object which the United Horticultural Society had in view in holding their show had his best approval and sympathy, and he hoped the show would meet with every possible success.

The Lord Mayor and party were then taken round the show, and the most striking objects of interest pointed out to him.

The principal features of the show were palms, ferns, chrysanthemums, and fruit. Amongst the displays attracting most attention were twenty magnificent tree ferns from Messrs. Low and Co., Clapton; a superb collection of palms, begonias, &c., from Mr. B. S. Williams, Victoria Nursery, Holloway; a remarkable display of grapes from Messrs. Lane and Son, Berkhamstead; a great group of chrysanthemums from Mr. J. Crute, Tuffnell Park; a smaller group from Mr. Delval, Stoke Newington; and a group comprising standards and pompones from Mr. Forsythe, Stoke Newington. There was also to be seen quite an extraordinary collection of gourds—it is said the finest ever shown. This collection comprised a thousand specimens in five different sorts, and all of the choicest description. There were also what was said to be the finest collection of pots of potatoes ever shown, which were sent by Mr. Shirley Hibberd, Stoke Newington; a beautiful collection of orchids from Mr. William Marshall, president of the United Horticultural Society; and a grand collection of plants from Mr. Bull, of Chelsea, including a fine specimen of an old friend, the *Aucuba japonica*, with a magnificent display of berries. This latter plant is full of interest. It is well known that the common *aucuba* is a shrub that grows and thrives better in towns and cities than any other evergreen; it thrives vigorously where everything else dies, as some of the gardens of London can testify. Hitherto, however, it has been a fruitless shrub, but the male form of this plant has been brought from Japan, and as soon as it becomes efficiently circulated all the *aucubas* will be covered with large bunches of berries, about four times the size of those of the common holly, and of the brightest glossy red colour. This was seen to perfection in Guildhall, as well as the male and female plants. As some little misunderstanding exists about *aucubas*, perhaps it may be as well to state that the *aucuba* is a dioecious plant—that is to say, some of its individuals produce only male and others only female flowers; and that some eighty years ago the ordinary *aucuba* was introduced from Japan, but the plant or plants so introduced happened to be females. By propagation the whole stock in Europe sprang from the original introduction, and, Japan from that time being a sealed country, the male plant could not be obtained. To the celebrated Chinese and Japanese traveller and collector, Mr. Robert Fortune, is due the merit of introducing the first male plants with which we are acquainted. Latterly, however, there have been several most important and distinct varieties introduced by Dr. van Siebold, including male and female kinds, with plain green unspotted leaves; also others in both sexes having blotched and variegated foliage. There is also a very fine collection of fruit on view, Mr. F. Graham, of Enfield, alone sending a hundred varieties of apples.

The Lord Mayor and party left at close upon one o'clock, soon after which hour the show was thrown open to the public, and remained so up to eight o'clock at night. When the hall was lit up in the evening it presented a very brilliant appearance. It should be mentioned that the Coldstream Guards band, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Godfrey, was in attendance and performed during the day. The show was open only during two days, having been finally closed at ten o'clock on Wednesday night.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial left St. Cloud on the 12th for Compiègne. The Emperor has granted a remission or reduction of their sentence to ninety convicts on account of the devotion they displayed during the prevalence of the cholera in Toulon.

His Majesty has addressed a letter to Princess Baciocchi congratulating her upon the progress of agriculture in Brittany.

It is reported in Paris that, owing to the kind efforts of the Empress, a reconciliation has taken place between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon, and that the latter will resume the post of Chairman of the French Department of the Exhibition of 1867.

The *Eldorado* has arrived at Toulon from Civita Vecchia, with 1089 soldiers on board.

An Imperial decree has been published for the reduction of the army, of which the following are the main points:—Seven battalions of the Imperial Guard are to be abolished. The 6th squadron of the Cavalry of the Guard and of the Line, 200 companies of the Infantry of the Line, and forty batteries of artillery are also to be abolished. The Carabiniers, reduced to one regiment, will form part of the Guard. Some other reductions of less importance will also take place. Three new battalions of Algerian riflemen will be formed. The reduction will take place at the expiration of the various terms of service until the strengths of the various regiments have reached the limit fixed by the decree. A portion of the vacancies will be given to officers whose posts have been abolished.

M. Delangle has been appointed Procurator-General of the Court of Cassation, in the place of the late M. Dupin.

SPAIN.

General Espartero and Senor Olazaga having resigned their positions as members of the Progressista Committee, a new election has taken place, resulting in the return of General Espartero as President of the Committee. Senor Olazaga was not re-elected. Senor Madoz has announced that he does not approve the policy of abstention, and will present himself as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Naples on Friday week. He had an enthusiastic reception. On Saturday morning his Majesty, accompanied by his Ministers and some of the municipal officials, visited the cholera hospitals. He has contributed towards the relief of the sufferers from the epidemic.

The Italian Cabinet has addressed an order to the civil and military authorities who, in consequence of the withdrawal of the French troops, will be brought into contact with the Pontifical functionaries. This order enjoins strict observance by the Italian authorities of the duties arising from the new state of things.

From Rome we learn, through Paris, that General Kanler, the new Minister of War, is showing much zeal for the suppression of brigandage. The inhabitants of Veroli had sent a deputation to Rome complaining that the brigands were more audacious than ever. Meanwhile the *Osservatore Romano* publishes the instructions of the Central Roman Committee as to how Rome is to unite with Italy on the departure of the French troops.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

At a meeting of the Deak party, held on the 11th, at the house of Baron Edtvis, it was agreed that the following demands should be expressed in the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the approaching opening of the Hungarian Diet:—

1. The ancient Constitutional rights of Hungary to continue to form the basis of all further negotiations between Austria and Hungary.
2. The integrity of Hungary as constituted until the year 1849, forming no kingdom with Croatia and Slavonia, to be re-established.

3. The formation of a responsible Government for Hungary.
4. The provisional re-establishment of comitats on the basis of the law passed by the Hungarian Diet of 1848.
5. The means for conducting the Hungarian Administration to be only granted on condition that the Government render an account to the country and remain responsible for the employment of the funds voted.

To these resolutions Herr Deak has acceded.

The Croatian Diet was opened on Sunday. The Government Commissioner urged the Diet to take into consideration the question of a parliamentary union of Croatia and Austria. He also announced that the Emperor would be crowned King of Hungary, and invited the Diet to send representatives to the ceremony.

SAXONY AND PRUSSIA.

Baron von Beust, the Saxon Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a despatch to the representatives of Saxony at Vienna and Berlin, which is an answer to the announcement of the steps taken by the great German Powers in reference to the Frankfurt Senate, and also a reply to the verbal complaints made by the Austrian and Prussian Ministers about the attitude of the Saxon press. This despatch is dated Oct. 11, and has since been followed by a supplementary note.

In the despatch Baron von Beust reserves to the Federal Diet the right to decide what steps may be necessary and legitimate to be pursued towards the Frankfurt Senate. In the supplementary note Baron von Beust replies to the complaints of Austria and Prussia as to the attitude of the Saxon Press, and explains it by reverting to the language held by the Prussian and Austrian papers in reference to the middle States, especially Saxony. The note concludes thus:—

I agree with the wish expressed by the Prussian Ambassador that the language of the Saxon press should be less hostile towards Prussia; but, before replying to the reproach that the Saxon Government does not check these hostile tendencies, I must first wait to see if Prussia will forbid the Prussian press advocating the destruction of the Saxon monarchy.

EGYPT.

The Viceroy of Egypt seems to be resolved on improving the condition of Egypt and the Egyptians. It is announced that he has determined to remove the burdens to which the fellahs have for long been subjected. He has also decided that a railway shall be constructed between Cairo and Upper Egypt.

MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 23rd state that the Imperialists had been successful in two engagements. On the Jaicca Railroad a train running between Paso del Maceo and Vera Cruz was attacked by guerrillas, and two Imperial officers and eight privates were carried off and afterwards killed. Senor Duran had been appointed Imperial Minister to England. It was reported via New Orleans that a battle before Matamoros commenced on the 25th ult., and lasted three days, when the Republicans were put to flight and pursued by the Imperialists. The loss of the former was 500 killed and wounded, but that of the latter was small.

THE UNITED STATES.

Our intelligence from New York reaches to the 4th inst.

President Johnson had informed the Governor of Georgia that the people should not hesitate to repudiate the rebel debt, as they never will nor can be taxed to meet that liability. Mr. Seward had informed the provisional Governor of Florida that the President regards the adoption by the Legislature of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery as an indispensable preliminary to the restoration of the State to the Union. The election of Wade Hampton as Governor of South Carolina was contradicted. Governor Orr was said to have a majority of 500 over him. It was semi-officially announced that James Orr, the Governor elect of South Carolina, had been pardoned, but, as South Carolina had not repudiated the rebel debt, she had failed to prepare herself for official recognition as a State loyal to the Union.

The public debt on Oct. 31 amounted to 2,740,000,000 dols., being a reduction of 4,000,000 dols. since September.

The President had released John Mitchell, at the solicitation of the Fenian Congress. A Fenian delegation waited upon the President to thank him for having acceded to their request. Mr. Johnson replied as follows:—"We cannot remember Mr. Mitchell's American career, but we were anxious as a mark of respect and a compliment to a large section of our countrymen with whom Mitchell was previously identified to yield to their expressed wishes in that regard."

Intelligence from Washington states that Mr. Seward had prepared a reply to Earl Russell's last despatch to Mr. Adams, concerning the appointment of a commission for adjudication upon the claims against the British Government. Mr. Seward, having received official notice of the removal of all restrictions upon American vessels in British ports, had, in consequence, requested Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, to inform all Federal officers that the most liberal hospitality and courtesy should be expected to be shown by the Federal navy to the British navy.

It was reported that the Canadian and Federal Governments are both making military preparations against the Fenian movement. The *New York Herald* asserts that Secretary Welles had ordered the chiefs of the navy yards to prepare all the ironclads for sea, and that Mr. Stanton had stopped all sales of army waggons, means of transport, and material. The *Herald* attributes this to the desire of the Administration to be prepared against any sudden Fenian movement. The Toronto papers assert that the Canadian Government is organising an army of 40,000 men to guard the frontier.

THE NEGRO OUTBREAK IN JAMAICA.

THE report of the outbreak of a negro rebellion in Jamaica has been confirmed. The scene of the disturbance is the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Morant Bay and Morant Port being the spots where the most serious outbreak took place. The negroes have committed the most horrid atrocities. The following letter, giving a graphic description of the state of affairs, is dated Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 16:—

I was returning from the north side, having purchased some cattle for Hopewell at Fort George, when, at about eleven p.m., at Golden Spring, I was met by Mr. Hammett, the overseer or manager, who handed me a letter from St. Thomas-in-the-East, stating that a fearful scene had taken place in Morant Bay. The people had broken out in the most diabolical and infamous rebellion that has ever disgraced a country or a people. A special session had met in the Courthouse, and the majority of the respectable inhabitants of the parish were present. This was the time chosen by the rebel leaders for the murderous outbreak, and accordingly large numbers of people collected around the Courthouse with every weapon of offence and defence they could muster, and created a noise and riot. Baron von Kettelholt read the Riot Act, and, the mob not dispersing, the volunteers fired a volley. This appeared to be the signal for a general outbreak, and with unceasing yells and shouts tore round the Courthouse the now infuriated negroes! The Custos, with magistrates and volunteers, retired into the Courthouse, and the armed force kept up firing through the windows. Unfortunately, ammunition was short, there being only two rounds each.

On the shooting down of the people the mob separated, and during their absence Georges and a few others escaped from the Courthouse, but were seen and pursued. The mob, now augmented and more furious, surrounded the Courthouse and put the firelock to it in order to drive out or consume the people. Most of the inmates tried to make their escape by the door, but as each approached the entrance he was brutally butchered by the ruffianly insurgents. The Baron was among the first to come out, and he was literally cut to pieces. His right hand was cut off joint by joint. His head was cleft in two. His brains were mixed with rum and drunk by his murderers. His body, stripped of all save his socks, was left exposed in the street. Black Price, merely on account of his association with white people, was subjected to the most horrible and appalling indignities. After his body had been cut up with cutlasses, he was held on his feet while the women cut out his bowels and strewed them on the street. Parson Herschel had his tongue cut out before the poor man was dead. It is impossible for me to present to you an account of all these frightful atrocities, or to tell you of all the poor fellows who have come to an untimely end by those merciless assassins. Georges escaped with two gunshot wounds in his leg. The insurgents took all the guns and ammunition from the murdered volunteers and police, and then, with yelling imprecations and anathemas on the white man and his race, commenced the work of demolition and destruction. Morant Bay is ruined. The following morning the insurgents pursued their course in two directions, gathering numbers in their cause as they went along. One party went up Blue Mountain Valley, murdering every white and brown man they came across. All who could not escape met a terrible death. They also proceeded to Monklands, where they did much harm; but Mr. Paterson miraculously escaped. The troops went

from Newcastle, by Green Valley, to Arncliffe, and had anticipated further progress in that direction. They report the rebel force as numerous; but little news has reached us of how many they have been able to kill or capture. The other portion of the mob took Morant and Plantain Garden River district, and fearful and heartrending accounts have reached us from that quarter. Destruction and demolition have been made of all they came across. Many of the overseers and bookkeepers have escaped and come to Kingston, after having been several days in the bush. Many have escaped with wounds and been brought to Kingston by steamer. Poor Hire, of Amity Hall, was brutally butchered, and his son's hands cut off before his face. Shortridge has escaped to Kingston. The mob afterwards went in the direction of Manchioneal, where the Courthouse and church were burnt down and the people butchered. We have only heard of two or three deaths in that quarter, but fifteen people in the river district are still missing. It is supposed they have escaped through the woods.

It was rumoured that they intended coming to Albion (sixteen miles from Kingston), but as yet they have only reached Lloyd's. Fifty soldiers are quartered at Easington, and all is quiet at Albion. The people, however, have not yet turned out to work. I have this morning sent up money to pay them. The overseer and bookkeepers left the estate on Friday, but returned on Saturday morning. The people on Green Valley and Rhendon are at work and perfectly quiet; so are they at Constant Spring. All the rest of the island is tranquil, but great excitement prevails. In Kingston little or nothing has been done in business, and matters are in a curious state. By most people an outbreak is expected immediately, as the people are ripe for rebellion. If any riot does occur, it will be taken advantage of for a general rising; but I think peace and order will be maintained. We are all armed, and yesterday about 500 volunteers turned out. We have 200 of the 6th at camp, and 100 of the Royal Artillery on the parade. Reinforcements are sent for. There are only 900 men at present in the country. The frigate *Wolverine* has taken the Governor to Portland; she and the gun-boat *Onyx* are the only war vessels at present here; generally speaking, we have a dozen. If insubordination breaks out anywhere, we have not a sailor or soldier to send to the place. I send you the papers on the subject, and will write fully by the mail.

God only knows when confidence will be again restored.

The *New York Daily News* publishes the following letter, dated Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 22, and which gives some account of the supposed causes of the outbreak. It may be proper to mention that a correspondent of a daily contemporary, who says he has spent ten years in Jamaica and knows the island well, doubts the authenticity of this document:—

The cloud has passed over your country to lower upon ours. The result of giving reign to the savagism of the negro is felt in our beautiful but desolated island. It commences with us; it may end with you. Jamaica is to-day the scene of a negro outbreak that threatens a repetition of the horrors of the San Domingo insurrection. For some time past symptoms of insubordination have been apparent among the freed men of this island. Released from the discipline of compulsory labour, the black population have, from the hour of emancipation, exhibited a disposition to relapse into their native barbarism. Their natural disinclination to work, their ignorance and improvidence, have long since disordered the industrial system that depended upon them for its physical efficiency. Lands were allotted to them for their support, but they refused to till them even for the immediate purposes of sustenance. The plantations went to ruin, the manor-houses were deserted and left to decay, the negroes crowded into the cities, and gave themselves up to indolence, vice, and crime. Then came your civil war, and the consummation of the grand project of "universal freedom" that has cost you so fearful a sacrifice. We are now beginning to reap some of the fruits of that philanthropy, as bitter as those that you have already tasted. The negro is an apt scholar in any theory that promises him exemption from labour. The stories of indulgence and support afforded by your Government to the freed men of the South have reached, with the inevitable exaggerations, the ears of our shiftless, depraved, and irresponsible black population. They regard the result of the struggle in the United States as an invitation to them to assert the privileges of an equal if not a superior race. They too demand a "Freed men's Bureau," to supply them with food and shelter, and to secure to them the luxury of existence in idleness and irresponsibility. Not content with immunity from constrained labour, they have learned to expect from the consequence of the "irrepressible conflict" in your land the especial legislation for their benefit and support in the *doce far niente* that is so acceptable to their nature.

I have given you what I conceive to be the causes of the outbreak that has turned this island into shambles and has let loose the negro population to the guidance of their ferocious instincts, like fiends thirsting for human blood. The rebellion has broken on us like a clap of thunder, so suddenly and, as yet, so imperfectly known in its details in this locality, that I am unable to give you any definite description without referring to reports that I still hope may prove untrue. But it is certain the insurrection is widespread, and seemingly the result of organised preparation. It is characterised by atrocities revolting to human nature. The whites who have fallen into the hands of these savages have been doomed to slaughter without distinction of age or sex. They tear out the tongues of their victims, cut off the breasts of women, strangle and mutilate little children, and practise all the enormities that render the record of the insurrection in San Domingo the darkest page in history. The Governor-General is justly alarmed, and is taking every measure to suppress the revolt; but the means at his command are insufficient. He has sent a mail steamer to Nassau for troops and men-of-war, and also to Halifax, for the 17th Regiment, stationed at that place. All is confusion, excitement, and dismay. I have neither time nor inclination to repeat the many reports that are coming in, hoping that they may be exaggerated. Enough, however, is known to justify the Governor-General in characterising the movement as a "rebellion."

The authorities had been prompt and thorough in their action. Troops were sent forward to the disturbed districts, volunteers were enrolled, the crews of the war ships at the station were landed, and reinforcements had been sent for from the other islands. The coloured regiments had behaved excellently. Summary punishment of such of the offenders as had been apprehended had been resorted to, drum-head courts-martial having been held and the culprits hanged on the nearest tree. A negro named Paul Bogle, who had hitherto borne a good character, was reported to be the leader in the rebellion, the object of which was said to be to murder all the white inhabitants, parcel out the land among the negroes; or, failing this, to compel the institution of a "freed man's bureau" to supply food to the negroes gratis.

We have received by the West India mail, just arrived, Kingston papers up to Oct. 25.

The insurrection at that date was nearly quelled. Gordon and Bogle, the supposed ringleaders, had been captured, and the former had been hung. The wife of Gordon was also captured, and would, it was said, be hung. Some Baptist and Wesleyan preachers were, it appears, under arrest. 500 troops had been sent from Barbadoes, and the crews of her Majesty's ships had been busily engaged in quelling the insurrection. About 400 rebels had been shot, hung, or taken prisoners. About forty royalists appear, in all, to have been killed.

The insurrection seems to have been a premature outbreak, resulting from the arrest of one of the conspirators who was to figure in a general rising of natives on next Christmas Day. A number of men, some of influence, had been travelling the country for some time, addressing meetings on the subject of negro wrongs, telling them they were oppressed and ground down by taxes. This excited the people, and they determined to seize the land from all the land-owners, white and coloured, and, after killing all the males and children, to share the lands and women amongst themselves. A leading man of the party was wanted for some crime, and on an attempt being made to arrest him he raised a revolt in his district, fortunately for the people of Jamaica, prematurely. Had the natives risen all over the island at Christmas, the whites and better class of coloured people would have all, probably, been murdered.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EARL RUSSELL AND MR. ADAMS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette* was published on Saturday last, containing a number of letters which have passed between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, being a continuation of the correspondence in reference to American claims in consequence of the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers.

Mr. Adams, in a letter of the 17th of October last, informs Earl Russell that he is desired, in view of the reasons given by his Lordship why such a mode of adjustment as arbitration would not be acceptable to her Majesty's Government, to state "that, whatever may have heretofore been or might now be thought by the President of umpirage between the two Powers, no proposition of that kind for the settlement of existing differences will henceforward be insisted upon, or submitted, on the part of my Government."

In the first despatch of the present series Earl Russell urges that in no case could her Majesty's Government refer to the decision of a commission the question of their liability for the acts of British

subjects committed beyond their jurisdiction. In a subsequent despatch, dated the 3rd inst., Earl Russell summarises the case as presented on the part of the American Government, and takes the opportunity of replying to the arguments by which, in his despatch of the 18th of September, Mr. Adams supported the claims of his Government. On that occasion the American Minister urged that her Majesty's Government should acknowledge their responsibility on two grounds—first, because they had not exercised reasonable diligence in preventing the departure of the vessels subsequently converted into Confederate cruisers; and second, because, if the English Foreign Enlistment Act had been as comprehensive in its provisions as the Act of Congress, the mischief which is now complained of would have been prevented. Dismissing, or rather repelling, the charge that either the Government or their legal advisers were negligent in their application of the law or mistaken in their interpretation of it, the Foreign Secretary contends that the Government of the United States have invariably disavowed any responsibility on the ground of their supposed negligence in the administration of their own laws. In 1850 the Portuguese Government sought reparation from the United States for the capture of a number of Portuguese vessels, captured and plundered by privateers fitted out in American ports on the express ground of the failure of the American Government to exercise due diligence in preventing the departure of those vessels; and, not only was the claim not allowed, but the demand never met with a reply. The language held by the Government of the United States had previously been invariably to the effect that, if sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction were submitted to their law officers, legal proceedings would be instituted; but on the sufficiency of such evidence they alone could decide. In a word, the Government of the United States had always maintained that they were "the sole judges of the degree in which they had done their duty under a code of their own making." Her Majesty's Government, Earl Russell tells Mr. Adams, may justly employ the same language. To the suggestion that had our law been as stringent as that of the United States the Alabama and her consorts would never have gained the open sea, the Foreign Secretary replies by stating that the American Act did not avail to prevent those depredations on Portuguese commerce which furnished the basis of the claims advanced by the Portuguese Government, and so frequently referred to in the present correspondence. He also says that those sections of the Act of Congress to which no counterparts exist in the English statute would, even if they had been incorporated with it, have proved nugatory, and might have even enabled the agents of the Confederate Government to send to sea the Birkenhead rams, which, he reminds Mr. Adams, the English Government prevented leaving the port of Liverpool. But, whilst contending that the English Government have done all that was in their power to observe a strict neutrality, Earl Russell admits the insufficiency of the means at their disposal or at that of the American Government to fulfil the obligations imposed on both. "It appears to me," he writes, "that as neither the law of the United States nor our own Foreign Enlistment Act has proved upon trial completely efficacious, it is worth consideration whether improvements may not be made in the statutes of both nations, so that for the future each Government may have in its own territory as much security as our free institutions will permit against those who act in defiance of the intention of the Sovereign and evade the letter of the laws."

Lord Russell's offer of a commission is still under the consideration of the American Government, and before deciding upon its acceptance or rejection they have requested more information from the British Government as to what claims it is proposed to include in, and what to exclude from, this form of discussion and consideration. Earl Russell, on the 19th of October, requested time to prepare such a list, and thus the correspondence, so far as regards the immediate subject of dispute, terminates.

One of the documents just published is a memorandum setting forth all the questions raised during the war concerning the fitting out of ships, and the mode in which these have been disposed of.

THE SHENANDOAH.

THE captain and crew of the *Shenandoah* have, it appears, been liberated unconditionally, and not upon parole, as previously stated. The vessel herself has been handed over to the custody of the representatives in this country of the United States. The following is the letter addressed to Earl Russell by Captain Waddell on his arrival in the Mersey:—

Steamer *Shenandoah*, Nov. 5.
To the Right Hon. Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord,—I have the honour to announce to your Lordship my arrival in the waters of the Mersey, with this vessel, lately a ship of war in my command, belonging to the Confederate States of America. The singular position in which I find myself placed, and the absence of all precedents on the subject, will I trust, induce your Lordship to pardon a hasty reference to a few facts connected with the cruise lately made by this ship. I commissioned the ship in October, 1864, under orders from the Naval Department of the Confederate States; and, in pursuance of the same, commenced actively cruising against the enemy's commerce. My orders directed me to visit certain seas in preference to others. In obedience thereto, I found myself in May, June, and July of this year, in the Okotok Sea and the Arctic Ocean. Both places, if not quite isolated, are still so far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce, that months would elapse before any news could reach there as to the progress or termination of the American war. In consequence of this awkward circumstance I was engaged in the Arctic Ocean in acts of war so late as the 28th day of June, in ignorance of the series of reverses sustained by our arms in the field and the obliteration of the Government under whose authority I had been acting. This intelligence I received for the first time on communicating at sea on Aug. 2 with the British barque *Barracouta*, of Liverpool, fourteen days from San Francisco. Your Lordship can imagine my surprise at the receipt of such intelligence, and I would have given to it little consideration if an Englishman's opinion did not confirm the war news, though from an enemy's port. I desisted immediately from further acts of war, and determined to suspend further action until I had communicated with a European port, when I could learn if that intelligence was true. It would not have been intelligent in me to convey this vessel to an American port simply because the master of the *Barracouta* had said the war was ended. I was in an embarrassing position. I diligently examined all the law writers at my command, searching a precedent for my guidance in the future control, management, and final disposal of the vessel. I could find none. History, I believe, without a parallel. Finding the authority questionable under which I considered this vessel a ship of war, I immediately discontinued cruising, and shaped my course for the Atlantic Ocean. As to the ship's disposal, I do not consider that I have any right to destroy her or any further right to command her. On the contrary, I think that, as all the property of the Confederate Government has reverted by the fortune of war, to the Government of the United States of North America, therefore this vessel, inasmuch as it was the property of the Confederate States, should accompany the other property already reverted. I have therefore sought this port as a suitable one "to learn the news," and, if I am without a Government, to surrender the ship, with her battery, small arms, machinery, stores, tackle, and apparel complete, to her Majesty's Government for such disposition as in its wisdom should be deemed proper.—I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your Lordship's obedient servant,

JAS. J. WADDELL, Commander.

Persons who have had an opportunity of inspecting the *Shenandoah* since her arrival in the Mersey confirm the statement as to her admirable condition. Though she had been out about 130 days, and before that had scarcely touched a port for nearly as long a period, her coppered bottom was almost as clean as if she had just come out of a graving-dock, and her spars and rigging as trim and smart as those of an American liner after a trip across the Atlantic. Nor would this peculiarity be confined to her external condition. Both on deck and below she was in as good and cleanly condition as many a vessel in the Channel Fleet or the Hamoaze. The admirable structure of the vessel has been the talk of all nautical people since she came into port, and should be the pride of her builders on the Clyde. Her upper deck is a splendid fighting-deck, with a sweeping range—almost like a small model of the upper deck of the *Warrior*. Her bulwarks have been pierced for six guns, and the six shunt-guns found in the hold have evidently been worked through these ports. The ports themselves, however, had been sealed before she arrived in Liverpool, the four in the after part of the deck being filled up with large

timber plugs, and the two forward simply boarded, so that they could easily have been reopened. It is not easy to see now how the two large Whitworth guns found in the hold were brought into play. One would probably be worked on the bow; but there is now no trace of any such arrangement. Indeed, the only mechanical "fixings" to be found on the deck at all indicative of the warlike character of the ship are the "fighting-bolts" which remain fixed alongside the closed ports. The probability that one of them may have been planted amidships, where there is plenty of room, is reduced by the height of the bulwarks and the absence of any apparent means of removing any considerable portion of them. It is not unlikely that, in view of contingencies, one of them was intended for a stern chaser; but the poop-house occupies so great a portion of the poop-deck that it is difficult to see how this use could be made of guns so large. The saloon, which is on the upper deck, and occupies the whole space below the poop, is as handsome and convenient as might be looked for in the Cunard fleet. It is furnished as though for first-class passengers, and is supplied with cushioned chairs and ottomans, mail-service fashion. The cabins, or sleeping-saloons, which are situated around this apartment, are equally well fitted, and unusually roomy.

The same care which has been taken for the comfort of passengers when (at the time the vessel was built) the *Sea King* was intended for other than privateering purposes is observable on the main deck. Most people know that the character of the main deck in a ship of this kind has more to do with the health and well-being of the crew than any other arrangement could possibly have. The *Shenandoah*'s main deck is loftier than the well-known seven-footer of our war-vessels, and is free from the disfigurement and annoyance of the familiar beams, which Jack in the service has learned, by painful experience, to dodge by "ducking," and which visitors invariably bump with their heads. Plenty of fresh air, light, and room may be supposed to have had no bad influence on the privateer's men. Just below the deck is the engine-room, fitted with the reversed-cylinder engines, made by Inglis, of Glasgow. These engines are not remarkable for the fineness of their mechanism, but appear to be powerful, and they are certainly sufficiently clean to please the most fastidious of engineers. From the engine-room the construction of the vessel may be studied by those who are curious. The hull seems to be little more than a shell, in which the angle-irons are the most conspicuous feature. It is pretty evident that, formidable as the *Shenandoah* has been, one or two well-directed shots would have put a speedy end to her career. As a proof of the prudence with which the steaming resources of the vessel have been husbanded by her commander, it may be stated that she brought upwards of 500 tons of coal into the Mersey with her. But we believe that she has been in the habit of running at the rate of sixteen knots per hour under sail—a fact which can most easily be believed by those who have seen her beautiful lines, and which explains the clean washing of her hull below water-mark. As she lies in the Mersey, she draws only 14 ft. of water.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.—On Saturday last a man and his wife, who live in the Rue Sedains, Paris, left home in the morning to attend to their ordinary employment, leaving their two children Léon, a boy of eleven years, and Marie, a child of fourteen months—alone in the lodging. The mother, on returning at about two in the afternoon, was horrified on entering the room to find the boy hanging by the neck behind the door and the little girl strangled in the cradle. An inquiry was at once instituted by the commissary of the quarter, and suspicion at first fell on the husband, but he completely succeeded in proving an alibi. It has since transpired that the boy had threatened to commit suicide because he was about to be sent to school; so that the supposition is that he first killed his sister and then hanged himself.

MR. JUSTICE LUSH.

ROBERT LUSH, the new Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, where he succeeds the late Mr. Justice Crompton, is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-educated and self-made man. He qualified himself for the practice of his profession by dint of close application, and has won his way to his present honourable position by sheer ability and hard work. He was indebted to no extraneous influence to push him forward, and the position to which he has attained is therefore all the more honourable from having been hardly won. Mr. Lush was born at Shaftesbury, Dorset, on the 25th of October, 1807, and has consequently just completed his fifty-eighth year. He received the foundation of his education at a private school in his native place. He subsequently served for a time in an attorney's office, where he learnt the details of practice. He entered at Gray's Inn in November, 1836; was admitted to practice as a Special Pleader in November of the succeeding year; was called to the Bar on the 18th of November, 1840; and in June, 1857, was created Q.C. His practice was principally on Home Circuit, as, having early succeeded in securing a large share of business, he had no time to go on provincial circuit. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Justice Lush received his appointment on the 25th of October, the anniversary of his birth, and was sworn in as Judge on the 2nd of November inst., making the fourth step in his professional career which he took in that month. Justice Lush did not attain to the dignity of a silk gown before his elevation to the Bench, he and Mr. Justice Blackburn being, we believe, the only two Judges at present on the Bench who have passed directly from "stuff" to "ermine."

THE FRENCH STEEPLECHASES.

THE progress which the French have recently made in those sports which we have hitherto regarded as essentially British is only another proof of the policy which, whatever may be its faults when regarded from a constitutional point of view, is sufficiently enlightened to adopt and encourage all those improvements which are likely to enhance the social welfare of the people.

It is true that the cricketers who play at Lord's would be a little staggered at the precaution of placing a police officer or a gendarme at each wicket, to prevent the danger likely to ensue from fast bowling; but then it must be remembered that our own eleven are not likely to hurl the ball wildly into space without reference to the special object in view.

It is true also that the exhibitions of the equestrian art in the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne are not calculated to command the admiration of British sportsmen; but it would be unfair to deny that there are tolerable examples of horsemanship to be found both on the French racecourses and at those "autumn meetings" which have now become an institution in the environs of Paris, and one of which, at the steeplechases of La Marche, is represented in our Engraving. Now that a French horse has been the great hero of the sporting year in this country we may well fraternise with our neighbours, and accord to them an honest desire to become our rivals in pursuits through which we may become better friends than ever. Of course, at the French races, the English-bred horses, English trainers, and English jockeys are prominently represented, and the usual full-flavoured epithets are heard in unadulterated British slang from the mouths of English grooms and stable-boys; but many of the French gentlemen have made such great progress that they are first-rate performers on the course, either in flat-racing or steeplechasing; and it is said that in Brittany there are sportsmen who could well hold their own over Northamptonshire—not a class who go out for the sake of the "get up," but a rough-and-ready sort of keen hard riders with the hounds, who should pay a visit to our own shores to see a little of English hunting and promote the "entente cordiale" in a new direction, by testing the hospitality of British homesteads.

But French sportsmen have still a great deal to learn in matters of costume, judging only from a picture of a party starting *pour la chasse*. Their caps, breeches, and boots seemed tolerably orthodox, but the whole was spoilt by the adjunct of a brazen instrument worn over the shoulder, the like of which was never seen even at a monster concert, and which must be rather inconvenient

in case of a "cropper." A well-known ex-master of hounds in Hants, now resident in France, says that the Parisian sportsman is not yet *au fait* at putting on his boots and breeches; and if he does accomplish that feat, he spoils the whole by a spur which never came from Latchford.

It is to be hoped, in connection with this subject, that the complaints which the Parisians have made, and with reason, of the rowdiness of some of the English visitors during the racing periods, may not recur next year, in consequence of the rampant defiance and contempt with which the British snob thinks it necessary to exhibit his nationality.

The Paris correspondent of a daily contemporary, writing on Tuesday last, gives the following account of a visit he paid on Monday to La Marche:—

"St. Martin again be praised, we had such a fine day yesterday! Under a calm autumnal sky, a day, indeed, 'all over like hunting,' we went down pleasantly, in a *remise*—with, I am sure, the oldest horse now extant—to the steeplechase course of La Marche. It is difficult to conceive a prettier drive than that which takes sporting Paris to its favourite meeting. The Bois de Boulogne, which, owing to blight, was an awful duffer in the spring, making default as to leaves and not meeting its engagements with the buds, came out late in the summer and paid that debt of nature in full. The consequence is that the trees are still clothed with a tardy foliage, which, having caught the tints of autumn, makes a prettier picture than we have seen this year in that wood. Boulogne sur Seine, too, is a clean, prosperous-looking suburban town: it is many sizes too large now to be called a village; and we pass through, and, being hard-drinking, gourmandising English, do not stop, as our lively neighbour the Gaul does, and have large goes of beer, brandy, absinthe, and sweet cakes at the Restaurant de Boulogne; no, we plod on to our sport. Sèvre and Ville d'Avray, too, are very pretty, glittering in the winter sun, and from the gates of every villa issue whole families of females who cheer us on our way. About this time, too, our coachman begins to call his horse a 'bad pig,' and to use other terms of abuse rather 'Pagan than Parliamentary.' We halt at the Three Busy Bees: it is now an Imperial house. It was Bourbon when I first remember it, and known as The Lilies. Here our coachman refreshed himself with

'rhum' and his horse with water, and on we went to the course. Arrived there, we take up a position near the stone wall, which is about 34 in. high, and might be jumped by a man in tight top-boots; and, adjusting our glasses, we look around us. What do we see? Why, very little. Paris, except perhaps 'La Rue falloit pas qu'y Aille,' seems to have preferred staying in town. There is not even an equerie in the Imperial Pavilion,

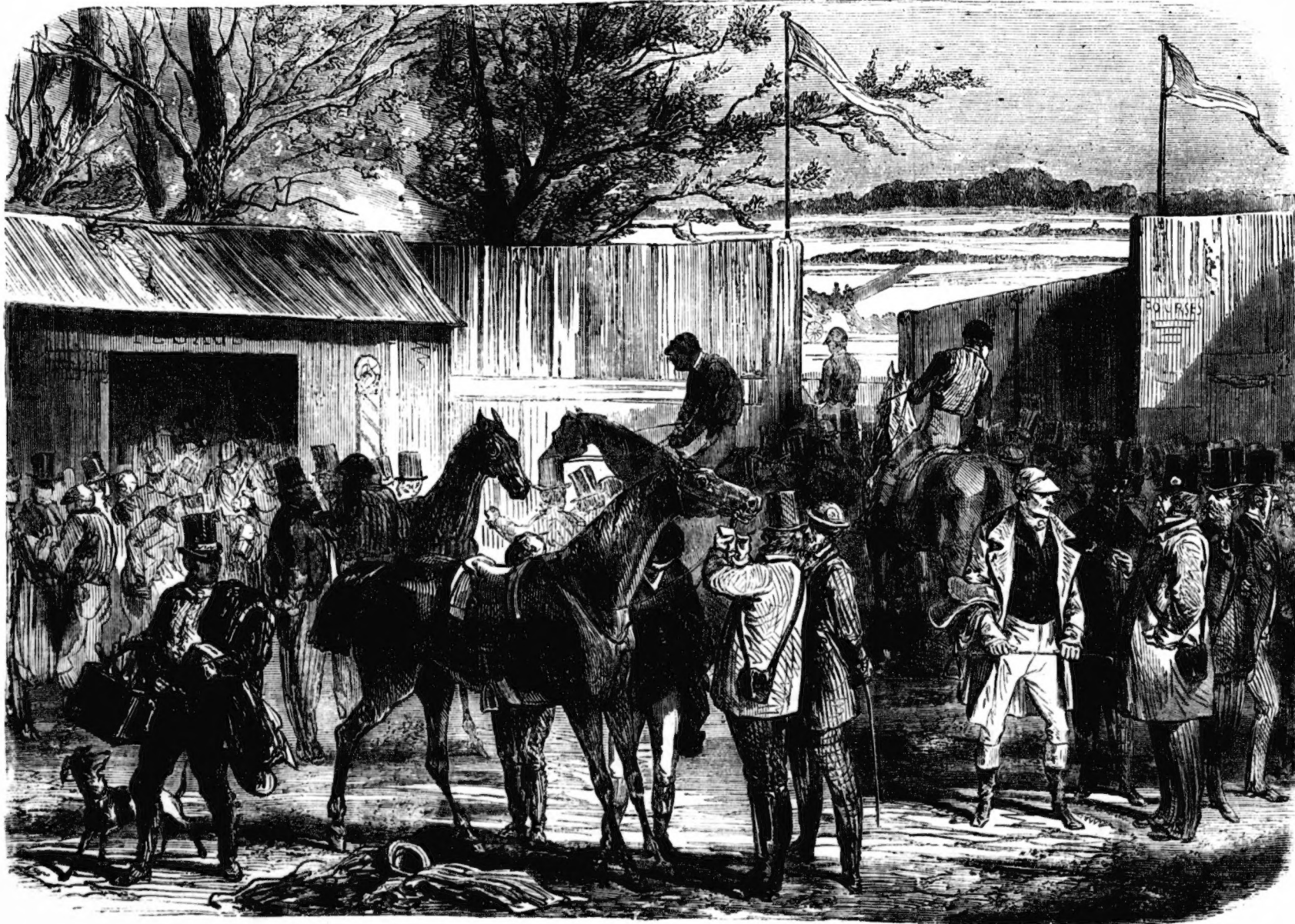
ing in all its branches grows stronger and stronger. Perhaps I may be allowed to say that I do not believe that steeple-chasing is a plant which will ever thrive in France. Racing? Yes; and I hope that next year will see the 'legitimate drama' performed on the stages of Chantilly and Longchamps with stronger companies, better audiences, and even, if possible, greater success."

The stand is empty, and I am sure that the keeper of the refreshment tent must have dined, self and family, on sandwiches remaining on hand, washed down by poured-out but unsold champagne. There are one drag, two family vans, several broughams, and a fair show of cabs. The garrison of Versailles is present in force and in full uniform, 'provoking the caper which they seem to chide.' The School of St. Cyr rides over the course, and survey with eagle eye the 'brook,' the 'double' (which is rather like a bastion), and the wall. Isabelle, the flower-seller of the book-stall, is present, but dressed in black, and selling *immortelles*. In Florence there used to be a ceremony called 'burying the Carnival.' Yesterday we assisted, I am sure, at the interment of the French racing season for the year of grace and Gladiateur 1865. There were three races; but, what with horses that refused and those which were 'left at the post,' the fields were small and the interest limited. It was a pretty sight, certainly, to see the variegated caps and jackets disappearing and reappearing amidst the half-forest scenery of the really picturesque course. But, then, nobody fell; even the brook remained with an unbroken surface, and the wall retained its normal form and strength. To tell the truth, the fences are not really big enough to test the jumping power of a decent donkey. The return from the course was the only thing approaching to sensation; and that indeed, the roads being hilly and not in very good order, did give an admirable illustration of the proverb, 'Providence watches over fools and drinkers.' To gallop two knock-kneed cripples twenty miles an hour down a steep hill with a sharp angle at the finish is, perhaps, more exciting than safe. Still, hundreds of 'Victorias' were so conducted, and, as far as I could see, nobody was either hurt or frightened.

"And so the curtain drops over the very last act of the 'flat' and 'across country' season. Every year in France sport-

ing in all its branches grows stronger and stronger. Perhaps I may be allowed to say that I do not believe that steeple-chasing is a plant which will ever thrive in France. Racing? Yes; and I hope that next year will see the 'legitimate drama' performed on the stages of Chantilly and Longchamps with stronger companies, better audiences, and even, if possible, greater success."

MR. JUSTICE LUSH, THE NEW JUDGE OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.)



THE ENCLOSURE AT LA MARCHE DURING THE LATE AUTUMN STEEPLECHASE.

THE SPHINX AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

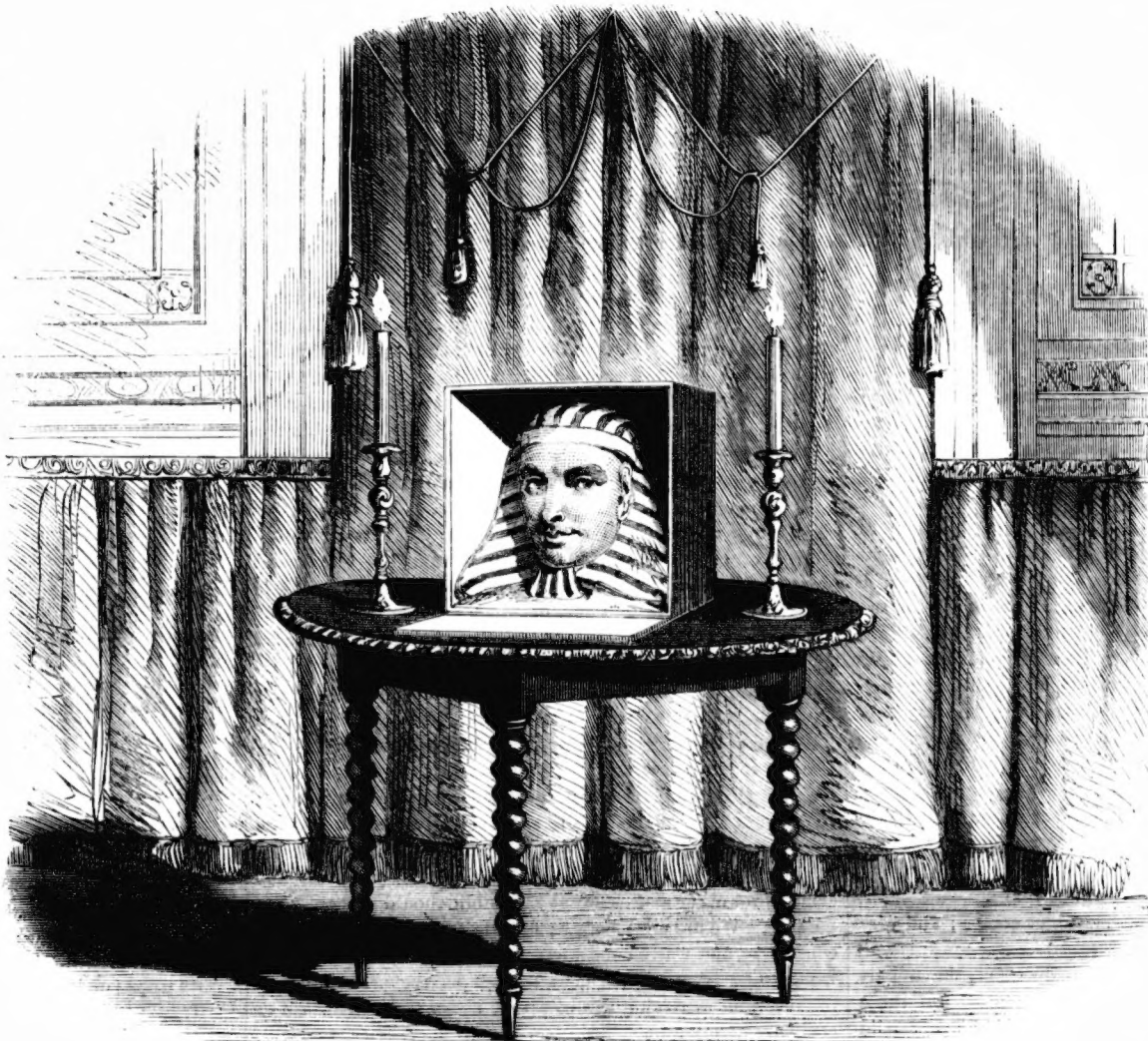
AMUSEMENT - SEEKERS in London need be under no difficulty in finding gratification just at present. The theatres are all in "full swing" with more or less attractive pieces—some being very attractive indeed; the music-halls furnish entertainments of an interesting character; while, what with giants and dwarfs, conjurers and ventriloquists, sphinxes and mysteries, the St. James's and Egyptian Halls offer inducements to pleasure-hunters which must be next to irresistible. As was stated in these columns a week or two ago, Colonel Stodare, magician and ventriloquist, who lately introduced the Indian basket trick to the Piccadilly public, has added another attraction to his exhibition. The Sphinx is now to be seen nightly. Scholars must not suppose that the Sphinx at the Egyptian Hall is a realisation of the singular nondescript which, in conjunction with Oedipus, formed the basis of Sophocles' wonderful tragedy. Colonel Stodare's Sphinx is well tamed; and if it masticates, which is not improbable, it eats cooked beef and mutton, and not raw man. It is confined in a small, square, green box, which, when placed upon a table and opened, reveals a human head detached from a body. This head, which to all appearance is mechanical, at the word of command opens its eyes, moves from right to left—an extraordinary feat when we consider that it is accomplished without the assistance of a neck—and then smiles. After this relaxation of the facial muscles, it suddenly seems to remember it is a Sphinx, and is bound to behave as such, and becomes rigid. It then delivers prophecies, after the manner of the Brazen Head in "Valentine and Orson," and recites verses; after which the box is closed and the Sphinx is seen no more. The voice is marvellously produced, and the illusion is a remarkably clever one, and will doubtless attract many thousands of visitors to the dextrous Colonel's exhibition. We give an illustration showing the Sphinx as it appears to the public, and recommend those of our readers who desire a "new sensation," and have not yet visited the Egyptian Hall, to do so without delay.

ANAK THE GIANT, AND TOM DOT THE DWARF.

FRANCE has beaten China hollow. Chang the Great is deposed, and Anak the Greater (who is known in private life as M. Jean Joseph Brice) reigns in his stead. Human dignities are always held upon a precarious tenure, and in this instance a difference of four inches has served to wrest the sceptre from the hand which held it until a couple of weeks ago. Anak is 8 ft. high, and his bulk is in fair proportion to his altitude. He measures 4 ft. 6 in. around the

chest; his head is 2 ft. 3 in. in circumference; when he stretches out his arms the distance from finger-tip to finger-tip is 8 ft. 1 in.; and he weighs about thirty stone. He has a handsome, good-humoured face, a slightly-bronzed complexion, and a profusion of black curly hair, and his conversation indicates intelligence and a pleasant temper. He was born at Ramonchamp, in the Vosges, on the 20th of January, 1840, and is, consequently, in his twenty-sixth year. His parents were of middle stature, and he has three brothers and sisters who are of less than average size. His dimensions did not exceed those of ordinary children until he was six years old; when, upon recovering from an illness, he began to sprout inordinately, and at thirteen he was as tall as his father—an unpleasant result being that, because of his size, boys refused to play with him, while, on account of his tender years, men declined to receive him as an associate. He is undeniably a great creature, and we are assured that his vast bulk does not require

for its maintenance more food than suffices for common mortals. How he gets from his residence to St. James's Hall is more than we can imagine. Of course he could not walk through the streets without drawing together a crowd which would block the thoroughfare; on the other hand, no cab exists into which he could be packed, and his only resource would seem to be to hire an entire omnibus, creep into it on all fours, and lie down on its floor. Professor Anderson, under whose auspices Anak now appears in London, has not relied solely upon the giant's vast proportions as a stimulant to public curiosity. He has introduced him in a somewhat obscure but capitally-mounted dramatic spectacle. So far as we could make out the plot, a giant is ravaging the dominions of a certain King and Queen, and filling all their subjects with consternation, and a valiant knight is sent forth to make him prisoner. This champion is represented by Little Tommy Dot, a remarkably clever boy, eight years old, and, we should say, some inches less than two feet high, whose acting is full of genuine fun, and who evidently enjoys heartily his own performance. While he is absent on his expedition, the King and Queen solace themselves by witnessing the manoeuvres of their troops, capitally executed by an army of children, and by listening to a solo on the drum, played in a really admirable style by Master Powell; and then the captive giant is led on in triumph. This little piece is very prettily put on the stage, and special praise must be accorded to Miss Clara Thorne, a pretty and promising young actress, who speaks her lines with excellent point and clear enunciation. The other afternoon the boys of the Duke of York's School were present, and, after the departure of the general public, the little fellows were allowed to go on the stage and take a close view of the giant. As they crowded around him, all holding up their arms in eager anxiety to shake hands with him, while he stood towering in their midst, clad in a flowing robe of white and gold and crowned with a gilded garland, the scene was a very striking one. The spectator seemed to be contemplating a mass of heathen worshippers pouring out their supplications at the feet of a colossal idol. A little later one tiny fellow, evidently gifted with a sharpness which ought to enable him to make his way in the world, was caught lying on the stage that he might peep under the skirts of the giant's long garment and assure himself that his height was not added to by any artificial means. He made the inspection, and arose with an expression of countenance which bespoke him to be a boy convinced. Anak is eminently worth seeing, and the entertainment in which he figures will doubtless be a prominent attraction during the winter season.



THE SPHINX AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.



THE FRENCH GIANT ANAK, AND TOM DOT THE DWARF, AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

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GREAT COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC.

ALMOST every country in the world carries on its back an incubus peculiar to itself, though, it may be, the burden is also borne by others in a lesser degree. Some are priest-ridden, like Rome, Spain, and Belgium; some are prince-ridden, like Germany; some are soldier-ridden, like France; some are bureaucrat-ridden, like Russia; some are demagogue-ridden, like America. Great Britain is company-ridden. Companies are her particular incubus: the name of her special Old man of the Sea is Company. And very heavily weighted she is; so heavily, that, if her people were not thoroughbred, if they had not excellent "staying" qualities in them, it would be difficult for them to "make running" at all. Not but that companies perform good service to the State. They are useful in their way, particularly at the outset of their career. But then they exact too high a price for their services. From being the servants they become the masters of the public, and far from mild is their rule. We have them of all descriptions. Gas companies, water companies, railway companies, banking companies, insurance companies, iron companies, coal companies—in short, companies of all kinds. But the worst of these are gas, water, and railway companies. With the others we are not at present concerned. We can to some extent keep out of their clutches. From gas, and water, and railway companies, however, we cannot escape; and very hard taskmasters they are to us.

The gas companies of London, for instance, have parcelled out the metropolis into districts, allotted each of these districts to a particular company, and have obtained powers from Parliament to exclude all competition or interference with their respective domains. If you live or carry on business in the City, you must consume the gas of the City Gasworks Company; if your domicile be in Westminster, you must patronise the Westminster Gas Company; if in Southwark, then the Southwark Company claims you for its subject; if in Lambeth, you are the property of the Lambeth Company; if in Islington or Clerkenwell, you are the "born thrall" of the Imperial Gas Company; and so on. In whatever district of the metropolis a man is located, there is a gas company which claims him for its own, and compels him to accept its gas or remain in darkness. Of course, "there is no compulsion, only you must do it." This state of things leads to serious abuses. To begin with, an inferior article is supplied, and a monopoly price is charged for it. Gas costs nearly twice as much in London as in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other large cities in the empire. The neighbourhood of London not being coal-producing, of course it is reasonable that the product of coal—gas—should cost more in the metropolis than in cities such as Glasgow, Newcastle, and other places in the centre or vicinity of large coal-fields. But the extra cost of carriage of the raw material will not account for the difference in price of the manufactured article. The residents of London are fleeced by virtue of the gas monopoly to which they are subject. But high price and inferior quality are not the only evils to which the gas companies subject dwellers in the metropolis. They will not afford access to their mains except on payment of extravagant fees. They are continually pulling up the streets to repair their pipes, thereby obstructing the traffic, already too great for the thoroughfares along which it must pass; and they restore the paving-stones in such a clumsy way that they have frequently to be again taken up and relaid at the public expense. When subways, which would answer their purposes equally as well as the present system, are constructed by the public, the companies refuse to make use of them. Their pipes are constantly leaking and filling the ground beneath our feet with escaped gas, thereby rendering us liable to subterranean convulsions, and impregnating the air we breathe with the deleterious fluid in which they deal. And last, but not least, they construct in our very midst huge reservoirs filled with inflammable gas, liable at any minute—as was proved in the late catastrophe at Nine Elms—to ignite, and to carry death and destruction all around. We are again assured that gasometers cannot themselves explode; that such disastrous calamities as that at Nine Elms must be the result of derangement of the "governors," of leakage in the meter-houses, and so forth. "A slender consolation, truly!" What matters it to the public how or in what part of a gaswork an explosion takes place if the residents in the neighbourhood must suffer the consequences? Of the dangerous character of gasometers we have just had one painful example: of the pulling up of our streets and the poisoning of the atmosphere we have daily experience; and of the disinclination of the gas companies to make use of subways, and so obviate these evils, an instance is recorded in another column. Of a verity, the gas companies ride Londoners rather hard.

The water companies are equally oppressive in kind, though perhaps less so in degree. They, too, pull up the public streets without consulting anybody's convenience but their own. They subject us to the danger of floods instead of flames—a sort of "Hobson's choice," since, if we are not burned or poisoned, we may be drowned or killed by agues and rheumatisms caught by living and moving and having our being in the midst of dampness caused by bursting of water-pipes. Provision for the accommodation of the water companies has also been made in the subways constructed in certain districts by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Were the companies to lay their mains in these subways, they would have easy access to them for executing necessary repairs. But the water companies, like the gas companies, decline to use the subways, because to do so would involve a change of their system, and, consequently, an immediate outlay of money. And to avoid this, they sacrifice public convenience and public comfort. What, in their view, is the public, except a thing to levy rates from? Why, therefore, should they study the public interests?

Railway companies, again, are as great sinners against the public as their brethren of gas and water. They obtain a monopoly of conveyance, and then charge what rates and afford what conveniences they please. Their trains are unpunctual; they don't "come up to time," and then they wriggle out of their responsibility by means of a by-law of their own making. They furnish an insufficient number of trains in some cases, and they run too many in others. They expose their customers to hourly peril by employing inefficient—because under-paid and over-worked—officials. They provide miserable, cold, dirty, and uncomfortable carriages. They adopt no sufficient means of communication between one part of a train and another; and so leave passengers exposed to danger from accidents and to annoyance from troublesome or felonious fellow-travellers. And they get their chairmen and directors into Parliament, and so are enabled to make laws to suit themselves, and to set the public at defiance.

What is the remedy for all these evils? Why, simply the same as for other abuses—that the public should to themselves be true. We are all—more or less, in town or country—gas consumers, and water consumers, and railway travellers. The whole country—the provinces as well as the metropolis—is interested in rectifying the company abuse and getting rid of company domination. The people in all parts of the country, then, should take care to send to Parliament a sufficient number of representatives pledged to protect their interests and not to forward those of companies. When this is done, we shall free ourselves from the tyranny of companies—we shall shake off our incubus; but, we fear, not till then.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS was reported a few days ago to be again in very indifferent health; but the rumour has been contradicted, we are glad to say, on the highest authority.

THE KING OF BAVARIA has given orders to Professor Semper, of Zurich, to build a new theatre at Munich, to be called the Wagner Theatre.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA has founded a second class of the Order of Louis, to be conferred on women or young girls who may have distinguished themselves by their attention to the sick, or by striking acts of humanity and self-devotedness in time of war.

MRS. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT and her family are residing at Ems, where they think of passing the winter.

SIR CHARLES WOOD was thrown from his horse while hunting in the neighbourhood of Doncaster last week. The right hon. gentleman was picked up in an insensible state, but was not seriously hurt, and has now nearly recovered.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, ESQ., of Glenmoriston, a member of the eminent publishing firm of W. and R. Chambers, has been elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh for the next three years.

M. JULES FAVRE is said to be a candidate for the seat in the French Academy rendered vacant by the death of M. Dupin.

A SON OF BARON NATHANIEL ROTHSCHILD has just entered his name for admission as a practising barrister in the Paris courts.

THE HON. W. C. SPRING RICE, son of Lord Montagu, is appointed to the vacant magistracy in the Bankruptcy Court vacant by the appointment of Mr. Registrar Winslow to be a Commissioner in Bankruptcy.

A MEETING was held at Oxford University a few days since, at which the Vice-Chancellor presided, for the purpose of collecting sufficient funds to pay the cost of a life-boat to be presented to the National Life-boat Institution.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS have been opened in the colony of Victoria. The interest allowed is 4 per cent.

WAR has been declared between Spain and Chili, and the Spanish squadron has blockaded the Chilean ports.

THE HALIFAX TESTIMONIAL TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, Bart., M.P., will shortly be presented. It has been decided that the sum contributed (about £550) shall be invested in a service of silver plate.

A DISEASE has broken out among the cats at Forres, Scotland, which has carried off large numbers. The symptoms are very similar to those of the cattle plague.

A CHURCH, WITH SCHOOLS AND PARSONAGE-HOUSE, is to be erected in Manchester, and funds are to be raised to establish one or more exhibitions to the University of Oxford, as suitable memorials "of the eminent labours, zeal, and consistency of the late Canon Stowell."

THE EVIDENCE given at the inquest on the bodies of the persons killed by the explosion of the gasometers at Nine Elms showed that the accident was occasioned by some one having trod on the "governor" in the meter-house, causing an escape of gas. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE broke out at South Shields on Sunday morning, by which two extensive glass manufactories were destroyed, involving a loss of property to the amount of nearly £7000.

A WOMAN IN PARIS, the other day, made a brew of snuff, mistaking it for coffee. She and her husband partook of it, and were surprised at the taste. The husband died.

AN OYSTER-BREEDING COMPANY is now being formed in the south of England. Oysters are now very much dearer than they were two or three years ago.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA is about to proceed to St. Petersburg, where he will spend the winter, in order that he may be able to tell "What the Czar's Strange Land looks like in Winter"—a task which he promised eight years ago to perform some time or other.

AN ENGLISH WHIST-PLAYER has challenged the French whist-players to play one hundred rubbers at £100 a rubber, and £5000 extra on the greatest number of rubbers.

A MODEL SPEECH, for brevity, was that of the San Salvador Minister at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the Guildhall, last week. In good English, though with a strong Spanish accent, he said, "My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—God save the Queen!"

A STATUE IN BRONZE OF SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, before and during the war in the Crimea, has been placed in that part of the grounds of Chelsea Hospital which immediately faces the central entrance to the new barracks. The figure is the work of Mr. Noble, and represents the doctor standing bareheaded.

DR. BLATTIN, the great preacher of horse-flesh eating in France, has published an appeal to the public, praying them to eat horse now more than ever—many do it every day without knowing it—in consequence of the prevailing epidemic among horned cattle.

A COMPANY OF NEGROES in Lynchburg, Virginia, have solicited aid from their former masters to enable them to emigrate to Liberia.

ELECTORAL HESSE seems to be a country of permanent Ministerial crises. At the present moment it has no Minister of the Interior, or of Finance, or of Justice; and no one appears to know where to look for persons who would accept the vacant offices.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION closed, on Thursday week, with considerable ceremony and in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. The Duke of Leinster occupied the chair, and speeches were made by the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Whiteside, Sir Robert Kane, and other persons. The total number of admissions of every kind—day and evening—since the opening of the exhibition, has been a little over 900,000, being an average of 5000 by day and 3000 by night.

A TRIBE OF ENGLISH GIPSIES has appeared near Trenton, N.J., where they support themselves in the traditional fashion, by telling fortunes and plundering hen-roosts. The number is so large as to require twenty-six waggons for the transportation of the wives, children, and baggage.

THE UNDERGRADUATES OF CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, OXFORD, have complained to the Dean that the butler's charges for bread and butter are too high, and that the beer is poor. The memorialists recommend that the butler and all other college servants be put on wages and be no longer allowed to realise a profit on any article they sell.

THE DEATH OF MR. EDWARD BALL, formerly member for Cambridge-shire, is announced. Mr. Ball will be remembered as a Tory Dissenter and a frequent speaker in Parliament. In his own neighbourhood he officiated as a lay preacher, and his death appears to have occasioned general regret in his native county.

MORE THAN 78,000 PERSONS were charged before magistrates in Ireland, in the year 1864, with being drunk and drunk and disorderly; in an equal population in England there were not 27,000 persons so charged. To every two persons charged before magistrates for common assaults in England there were three persons so charged in Ireland.

LETTERS FOR SWITZERLAND, when prepaid, will in future be liable to postage at the rate of 4d. for every 1 oz., instead of 6d., as heretofore. When the postage is not prepaid, such letters will be liable to an extra charge on delivery. The above reduction will apply only to letters sent via France, which is the ordinary route for letters addressed to Switzerland.

A YOUNG FEMALE QUAKER, accompanied by three others of her persuasion, is now making a tour of the country, with the view of correcting, by public exhortation, the vice and immorality of the present day. She is reported to possess a good property, and to be wholly influenced by a desire to promote public happiness.

THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTIES has been highly beneficial to the paper-makers of Belgium. From four or five paper-mills the number has increased to more than forty, producing more than twenty thousand tons of paper annually, chiefly exported to England, France, and America, the exports having risen from 1,675,527 lb. in 1851 to 5,559,134 lb. in 1860, and annually advanced since the last official statistics were taken.

THE WAR WITH BHOOTAN is over. A telegram was received at the Indian Office on Wednesday announcing that Colonel Bruce had signed a treaty of peace with the Bhootanese in public Durbar.

THE CAISTOR NEW LIFE-BOAT, presented by the town of Birmingham to the National Life-boat Institution, was instrumental last week in bringing safely into port the brig *Raven*, of London, and her crew of ten hands. The vessel was in a very dangerous position, during squally weather, when discovered by the life-boat. Early on Monday morning last the ship *Ocean Ranger*, of Greenock, was observed to be on shore in Dublin Bay, with the heavy seas completely washing over her. The life-boat presented by General Sir George Bowles to the Life-boat Institution immediately put off, but on arriving at the wreck she was found to be abandoned. It is earnestly hoped the crew of the ship reached the shore in safety during the previous night.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE powers of local Bumbledom are in danger, and the vestry mind of St. Pancras is sorely troubled in consequence. It appears that, in consequence of the motion made during last Session of Parliament by Sir William Fraser, for a Commission to inquire into the operation of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, Sir George Grey has been asking the board over which Sir J. Thwaites presides their opinion as to what changes should be made in order to secure a more efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon the several local boards of the metropolis. And this terrible crime of the Home Secretary has aroused the ire of the vestry of St. Pancras, at a meeting of which, on Wednesday night, the proceeding was denounced with a warmth which smacked somewhat of the ludicrous. The object of Sir George Grey's questions is supposed to point to increasing the powers of the Metropolitan Board and curtailing those of the vestries and district boards; and this, of course, is a high crime and misdemeanour in the eyes of local Bumbledom. But I doubt whether the general public will take the same view of the matter. Local boards are very decidedly breaking down in these times. Neither vestries nor boards of guardians seem at all capable of performing the work assigned to them, or even in some instances of understanding the duties of their office. We have had many instances of this recently, and the state of our streets shows it every day, notwithstanding the declaration of one of the lights of St. Pancras vestry, that to suppose that the "paving, lighting, and cleansing of the public thoroughfares could be better done under a Government board was ridiculous." Well, if the paving, lighting, and cleansing could not be done better by a Government board than it is now, it could scarcely be done worse. Of course, we are told that, "so far as St. Pancras is concerned," everything is right; but I should like to know who is responsible for the state of York-road, for instance, between King's-cross and the Camden-road. A portion, at least, of that road is in the parish of St. Pancras; it is a most important means of communication between the north-western and the central districts of the metropolis as well as with the great railway termini at King's-cross, Euston-square, &c.; and it is in a most disgraceful condition. It is usually covered some inches thick with mud; pools of water stand in the road and footway in wet weather; patches of waste land occur every here and there, from which the clay has been dug out, which are consequently lower than the level of the road, and which yet have no sufficient fence. I refer the vestry to those parts on the opposite side of the road from the cattle-market as illustrations of what I say. All that portion is in St. Pancras parish, and should have been looked to by the vestry before they boasted of the excellence of their management. Other instances might, no doubt, be found were I as well acquainted with St. Pancras as I am with a neighbouring parish—Islington. In that parish I could point to a score of instances of gross neglect. I know of one case where the inhabitants of a handsome street, the houses in which produce large rents, and of course large rates, memorialised the local surveyor and board again and again before anything like a road was made for them. I once had occasion to pass through the street I refer to—in the winter, I think, of 1863—in a cab, which absolutely stuck up to the axletrees in mud. That was after application had been more than once, I believe, made to the local board on the subject of making the roadway, and when the footpath had long been in good order. Again, take the state of Andover-road and Durham-road, which connect Hornsey-road with Seven Sisters-road. The two divisions of that road are, together, about three quarters of a mile in length; they have several small streets branching off from them, in most of which there are no lamps, in none any roadways, and the main road itself is a mere mass of soft mud, without stones, gravel, or any attempt at making. The inhabitants of this quarter, which now constitutes a small township in itself, have for years been paying rates, and yet have no paving, no cleansing, and very little lighting, accorded to them in return. I might go on multiplying instances of this sort of thing; but these are sufficient to show that in other parts of London besides those contemplated by Sir William Fraser the local authorities are grossly neglectful of their duties. The howl raised by the St. Pancras vestry, therefore, is simply ridiculous, to use their own phraseology. We do want more centralisation, and less local Bumbledom; and it will come to that by-and-by, let the vestry raise whatever "hornet's-nest" it pleases.

Some two or three years ago it was currently reported that the skull of Ben Jonson had been abstracted from his grave in Westminster Abbey. The fact was noted in the *Lounger* of the period, and a kind of explanation was subsequently put forward to the effect that the skull had only been borrowed for the purpose of being moulded in plaster, and had been, or would shortly be, returned. From a paragraph in some of the journals, it appears that the relic has recently been offered to a provincial museum, and that the abstractor has been, in consequence, threatened with the ex-

posure of the initials of his name. I happen to know the name which report assigns to the perpetrator of this gross act of spoliation, and, if my information be true, the publication of it would arouse public indignation against a gentleman whose patronymic itself should have been sufficient guarantee against his commission of such an act of desecration. What possible good can the possession of this skull do its present wrongful owner? Surely he would scarcely dare to exhibit it privately—to do so publicly would bring upon him undying ignominy. A sudden temptation may have led to the taking of what can scarcely be a curiosity of history, national, literary, or natural; but surely reflection, even for a moment, should have compelled its return. The quatrain by which Shakspeare guarded his own bones with a curse does not now appear to have been needless or out of place. Otherwise we might have had his *os frontis* exhibited to the stare of wonder-hunters. To fish a great poet's bones from his grave is a modern way of bringing out his Posthumous Remains. However, no one capable of such an act can hope to get more from a deceased author than his empty skull.

Another row among the publishers over an American book, and Mr. Beeton again in it! Mr. B. seems to be a perfect Ishmael among his brethren, and must be either very rash or very unfortunate. He has scarcely got out of his "difficulty" with Mr. Hotten about "Artemus Ward"—if, indeed, he has got out of it—when he is into another with Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston about "The Gayworthys." I have received a circular issued by Messrs. Low and Co., in which they complain that Mr. Beeton has announced a cheap edition of the above-named story—after, apparently, having used it in the *Young Englishwoman*—which was issued by Messrs. Low some time ago, and noticed in your columns, without fulfilling a promise he is alleged to have made to pay the original English publishers a "royalty," and to acknowledge that it was used by arrangement with them. Messrs. Low allege that "Mr. Beeton, under the assumed desire to show respect to any right we held to the exclusive publishing of 'The Gayworthys,' drew from us an admission that we had no legal claim to the same, although we then told Mr. Beeton we had undertaken the publishing of the book by express desire of the author, and had printed it from her manuscript, the author receiving a share of the profits." Then follow the allegations of Mr. Beeton's undertaking to pay a royalty, &c., and an appeal to the trade not to aid Mr. Beeton in disposing of a shilling edition which he is said to have "produced with a secrecy and dispatch worthy of such motives as obviously emanate from a desire of benefiting by the exertions and expenditure of those who have been acting fairly and honourably." Very hard words these; but perhaps Mr. Beeton has an explanation to offer. I pronounce no opinion on this quarrel, which is a very pretty one as it stands. But the whole affair—as stated, that is, by Messrs. Low and Co.—has somewhat too strong a smack of Yankee smartness about it for my taste.

Dr. Strauss's novel, entitled "The Old Ledger," will probably be ready for the libraries by the time these lines appear. I have just seen it, but, not having yet read it, cannot anticipate criticism. I can only say that a hasty glance has proved that it embodies much of the Doctor's strange experiences of many men and many cities. As the production, in mature years, of a professor whose previous works have been philological, chemical, and otherwise purely scientific, "The Old Ledger" is a curiosity of fiction.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

Place au greatest stranger! You have seen the prospectus of the *Argosy*? Well, judging from that, and from what I hear, it will not be an unwelcome addition to our monthly light literature. But it will not be "light" in the cockney sense. Its cargo will not be coals or iron; it will carry silks and spices, but no heavy guns or heavy merchandise. It is intended, as I gather, that we shall have something like a magazine of aesthetics—poetry filling a larger space than usual; the whole spirit of the magazine being controlled by a genial poetic intent. Most of the new recent literary ventures have had their characters determined chiefly by the mere accident of the intellectual peculiarities of the persons who were nearest to the projectors. There is scarcely one of them which can be called exhilarating, and the majority are hard and worldly, illuminated only by persiflage, and afraid (apparently) of admitting anything else that would excite a smile in a company of respectable Londoners who had just dined a trifle too well. I believe the *Argosy* means to be exhilarating—not as wine is exhilarating, much less beer or gin, but as a fine morning, or a sight of the sea, or a beautiful voice is so. Mr. Charles Reade writes the "leading" story, and the list of contributors includes some of the brightest and most genuine names that we have of late years learned to love and respect.

It is impossible, as I have said before, to notice the *Fortnightly Review* with anything like regularity in these columns; but it would be unpardonable to omit an occasional reference to so conspicuous an "organ." The number for the 1st of November is one of the best that we have yet had. Mr. Trollope's story, "The Belton Estate," is really admirable, moving forward with that unencumbered and yet not ill-weighted buoyancy which is so characteristic of the author. And what can be happier, more helpfully luminous, than the chapter on "The Laws of Style," by the editor? The whole of the number is good; and if I particularise, it is only that I select for a word of notice what the majority of people will find most readable. Some of us will be glad to see that charmingly discriminative paper on "Robert Schumann," signed Leonora Schmitz; but those who like something startling will turn to the essay on "Consanguinity in Marriage," by William Adam. Some readers may perhaps remember that I not very long ago called attention, in this column, to a discussion going on in France upon the subject. There are some curious passages in connection with this topic to be found in Montesquieu, *Lettres Persanes*, No. 67. At first I used to think very strongly (I still think a little) that the *Fortnightly Review* was unworthily chastised, because, you see, it would be impossible to retain the name in case once a fortnight were found too frequent an issue and once a month were adopted instead. But the *Review* seems to hold its head up, and to be likely to keep its name. In a suburban omnibus, the other day, I saw a gentleman reading it with the most religious care. I say religious care, because the particular number he was reading happened to contain two articles so poor that nothing but a motive of piety could make anyone go through them. But my gentleman ticked them off on the cover with his pencil with the utmost scrupulousity. On inquiry (see what a detective I am!), I found he took it regularly. And he did wisely. Mr. Lewes, in originating this *Review*, has added much to the obligations which men of letters are ready to confess. And how great are those obligations! Was ever writer of such affluent culture so liberal, so utterly free from reticence, in dispensing its fruits? Was there ever an intelligence so large and so many-sided which was more simple and unaffected? The greatness of the thought, barely at first guessed at, atwart the almost deceiving simplicity of the style, reminds you of a hill that in an exceptionally clear atmosphere seems nearer and smaller than it is. In a foggy air, a smaller eminence might very well have taxed the appreciative fancy more.

Macmillan's Magazine is this month more interesting than usual. The two stories—the one by Miss Yonge and the other by Mr. Blackmore—are, of course, continued; but miscellaneous readers will turn the most readily to the Reminiscences of Hartley Coleridge and the article on the Brain. In both, especially the latter, they will find much to interest them.

Hardwicke's *Science Gossip* has a title which describes the general contents, and it cannot be criticised number by number. It is a miscellany of facts in natural history, and very pleasant reading.

The *Churchman's Family Magazine* I have often occasion to speak warmly of. This is a good number; and I have been much amused by the article by "Francis Jacox" about Scripture misquotations by men of letters. Most of them are familiar to people who have good memories and read much; but they will be new to a large portion of the public.

In this column it is not necessary to record the death of Mrs. Gaskell; but to mention it may be permitted. I was just reading, for perhaps the hundredth time, her "Cranford," which was not long ago republished by Smith, Elder, and Co., with some capital illustrations by Du Maurier. It is, surely, one of the most delightful books ever written. The other night I sat up over it till the fire went out, and I laughed at the idea of the jelly lion under a glass case, with his currant eyes, as heartily as I did ten years ago. This lady's "Wives and Daughters," in the *Cornhill*, too, shows great growth. There is no one to take her place—that we know of.

THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The new comedy, "Society," by Mr. Robertson, was produced at the PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE on Saturday last, and was eminently successful. The plot, which exhibits none of those intricate complications so frequently found in modern productions, is easy to comprehend throughout, and thus not only the interest but the pleasure of the audience is considerably augmented. That the piece is original, and not a translation, need not be stated to those who have witnessed it, as the incidents are so thoroughly English as to be unmistakable. The plot is as follows: Mr. John Chodd, senior (Mr. Ray), has had in his old age a large fortune left him, which he determines to devote to an endeavour to get his son, John Chodd, junior (Mr. J. Clarke), not only into "society," but into the House of Commons—and, as a first step in this direction, he proposes to establish a new daily paper. To effect this, he applies to Mr. Sidney Daryl (Mr. Bancroft), a young barrister, who, being briefless, devotes his pen to literature. The Chodds are accordingly introduced to Mr. Daryl by one Tom Stylus (Mr. F. Dewar), a literary man, and arrangements are made for the production of the said paper. Chodd junior, finding that Daryl is received into good society, proposes that, for a pecuniary consideration, the latter should introduce the former amongst his friends—a proposal which, of course, meets with an indignant refusal, and thus causes Chodd junior to entertain a great hatred for Daryl, whom he vows to ruin. Chodd junior buys up all the bills (of which there are many) out in Sidney Daryl's name. This occupies the first scene. In the next, we are introduced to Maud Hetherington (Miss Marie Wilton), who is seated in a London square; and here an interview with her lover, Daryl, takes place, which is interrupted by the arrival of her guardians, Lord and Lady Parmigant (Mr. Hare and Miss S. Larkin)—the former too indolent to care much about anything, but the latter having a great objection to Daryl as a suitor for their ward's hand, on account of his poverty. Somehow the Chodds have obtained an introduction to this high family, and Lady Parmigant encourages the addresses of young Chodd, and orders Maud to marry him. Daryl and Maud have plighted their troth, and the first act closes. In the second, we have a picture of one of those literary gatherings so famous in former years, and not altogether extinct now—viz., a club of wits; and here some exceedingly funny situations are contrived. Daryl and Tom Stylus arrive here in evening dress, on their way back to a ball at Lady Parmigant's, to which Daryl proposes to take his friend; and the next scene is occupied by the said ball. The Chodds are there; and Chodd junior, got up in the most elaborate style for the occasion, exhibits to perfection his nobbish disposition and ill-breeding. Here Daryl and Chodd meet, and the former recklessly challenges the latter to gamble. Fortune proves Daryl, and he wins a considerable sum. Maud, being led to believe that her lover is false, accepts the addresses of young Chodd, and the act closes with a scene of recrimination between herself and Daryl. In the third act, Daryl, in a state of intense wretchedness from the supposed faithlessness of Maud, hears that the vacant seat for Springmead-le-Beau, the native place of the Daryls, is about to be contested by Chodd junior, and is advised by his friends to try and thwart him. This he undertakes to do; and, although every scheme is tried by his adversary to defeat him—such as trying to arrest him on the hustings on account of the bills—he is eventually successful, and matters being explained between himself and Maud, all terminates happily, Lady Parmigant giving her consent readily upon the intelligence arriving that Daryl, in consequence of the death of his brother, is now a rich man. These are the main incidents of the plot. The piece was well put on the stage; and it is seldom that such thoroughly good acting throughout is witnessed. Mr. J. Clarke, as the illiterate, ill-bred Chodd junior, who thinks that everything, even the attributes of a gentleman, may be obtained by means of a "check-book," was admirable. His general get-up and behaviour in the ball-room were peculiarly worthy of notice; and in the last scene, where, divided between his affection for Maud and his anxiety to be on the hustings, he exhibits all the mean qualities of his nature, he obtained the greatest applause. Mr. Bancroft also acted extremely well; and, although overweighted a little in the second act, he was a good representative of the poor, highly-educated gentleman, and a complete contrast to the snobbery which opposed him. Mr. Hare, in the small part of Lord Parmigant, is entitled to the highest praise. It evinces talent of no ordinary kind when an actor can make out of the slightest materials a character which becomes prominent, and this Mr. Hare has done more than once since his engagement here. The high-bred indolent gentleman, who on all ordinary occasions is unequal to any exertion, but who, if necessary, can speak out firmly enough, and whose very action smacks of the unmistakable aristocrat, could not have been more happily portrayed. Mr. F. Dewar was an extremely agreeable Tom Stylus; and Mr. J. W. Ray, although he had but little to do as Chodd senior, did that little well. Mr. Montgomery, as the President of the "Owls," was very funny, and the rest of the male characters were well sustained. Though last, not least, we have to speak of the ladies. Miss Wilton as Maud—a part, by-the-way, which in other hands would not have been interesting—exhibited all that delicacy of acting for which she is so famous. In her scenes with Daryl no point was omitted to make them so real as to appeal at once to the sympathy of the audience. General remark was called also to the extreme elegance of her dresses—particularly the one in the ball-room scene. Miss Larkin, as the haughty and domineering Lady Parmigant, was a clever exponent of the worldly woman, who, although she would sacrifice all ordinary considerations for wealth, yet had a corner in her heart which could respond to the call of affection. I predict a long and successful run for this clever piece.

At DRURY LANE "King John" is a great and a deserved success. The play is splendidly "mounted," and the acting—although aspiring to no more than the stock traditional rendering of the various characters—is effective; and in the cases of Master Percy Roselle, Miss Rose Lecrec, and Mr. Alfred Rayner, excellent. The rest are rough and vigorous. They deliver their sentences—as a prize-fighter might say—"well from the shoulder," and the audience seem to enjoy this sort of delivery as much as the actors. The highest praise is due to Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton for their liberality and taste. For the scenery, it is sufficient to say that it was under the superintendence of Mr. William Beverley. "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily," &c., and Mr. Beverley is used to praise, not that praise is an uncommon article; but Mr. Beverley is used to *deserving* praise, which is a different thing altogether, and by no means of ordinary occurrence.

The comedy of "The Cleft Stick" at the OLYMPIC is a skilful adaptation of a recent Palais Royal piece, called "Le Supplice d'un Homme." Sir—that is, Mr. Editor—this is the matter. The scene is London, and the time—the present day. The motive powers of the piece are love, conscience, and the small sum of one and sixpence. Mr. Carnaby Fix (Mr. Horace Wigan) is a married gentleman. He has not only a wife, but a mother-in-law, endowed with the fatal gifts of sarcasm and inuendo—a dreadful mother-in-law—the sort of domestic dragon who could make Chang tremble and Anak the Anakim give up his cigar. Mr. Carnaby Fix happens one day to lunch at a restaurant in Regent-street; opposite to him sits a lady, a fine, majestic, Sidonian creature, eating an ice. The lady summons the waiter that she may pay for the ice. She searches in her pocket (if my gentle readers will graciously permit me to call it so); lo! her portemonnaie is gone. Steps forward the gallant Carnaby, purse in hand, "Allow him to have the pleasure." "The lady could not think of such a

thing." "He begs," She is determined; he persists—she yields. Happy Carnaby! The waiter is paid, and, oh joy! the lady thanks him. An innocent flirtation ensues, of which supper at Cremorne is the crowning climax. Carnaby is guilty—but only in thought. The lady has discovered that Carnaby is the intimate friend of her husband, from whom, from mere frequent fits of petulance, she is separated. She still loves her husband, a Mr. Tackleback (Mr. F. Younge, his first appearance here), and she uses Carnaby as a means of reconciliation. Poor Carnaby believes she loves him, and is a prey to that remorse and despair that doubtless gnaws the heart of every married man who has permitted the image of any woman save her to whom he has plighted his vows to disturb the serenity of his meditations. All this before the rising of the curtain. The first act occurs at Carnaby's house of business, in the City. Carnaby is a prey to remorse. The fair one of the eighteenpenny-ice pursues him constantly. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Strombelow (Mrs. Stephens), is painfully vigilant, and Mrs. Carnaby Fix (Miss Beaulerc) is under Mrs. Strombelow's mental and domestic thumb. In the second act we are introduced to the house of the mysterious charmer, which is situated in the romantic and straight-laced neighbourhood of Pimlico. Poor Carnaby is asked to supper. He sups, his heart and stomach full of anguish; and then the mysterious lady, who is called in the playbills Sibylla (Mrs. St. Henry) coolly proposes to him that he (Carnaby) should give up his business, household furniture, wife, mother-in-law, and elope with her (Sibylla). Carnaby would do anything to oblige a lady—he would even ride outside an omnibus on a rainy day; but to this unreasonable request he replies with a flat negative. His refusal hurts the lady in that delicate portion of the feminine organisation, the feelings. She therefore leaves the room, and is heard to throw herself out of the window into the street. In the third act Carnaby is in his country house, at Ryde. The mysterious female has committed suicide by a first-floor window, and he is entirely happy. The M. L. of P. (mysterious lady of Pimlico) is no more. He is surrounded by domestic comfort, his wife, and mother-in-law. Mr. Tackleback arrives to complete his jollity, and all is fresh air, freedom, and familiarity. In the very height of his happiness the M. L. once more exhibits her majestic form. She is not dead. A passing haycart saved her from first-floor-windowcide. Carnaby secretes her in a back room, but a bonnet and parasol too many reveal her presence to his gentle wife and awful mother-in-law. Tackleback comes to the rescue. He whispers to Carnaby, "I'm your friend. I'll get you out of this. Ladies"—this to Mrs. Carnaby and Mrs. Strombelow—"the female individual in the next room did not come down here to see Carnaby, but me; in fact, she is my wife—the lady from whom, as you know, I have been three years separated." Tackleback not only lies like truth, but unconsciously lies truth itself; and his astonishment may be imagined when Sibylla, or rather Mrs. Tackleback, reveals herself. Everything is satisfactorily explained, and the curtain falls. "A Cleft Stick" is a capital piece; and on the first night the author, Mr. John Oxenford, bowed his acknowledgments to a very enthusiastic audience from a private box. Mr. Horace Wigan was the wretched Carnaby, Mrs. St. Henry the majestic Sibylla, Miss Beaulerc the mild and amiable wife, and Mrs. Stephens the domineering mother-in-law; therefore, the piece was excellently acted. I must not forget Mr. Frederick Younge, a new appearance at this theatre, but not an actor new to the London stage. During the reign of Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood at Sadler's Wells, Mr. Younge was an acknowledged Shakspearean low comedian: since then he has won nuggets of opinion in Australia. His acting of Mr. Tackleback was a highly-finished and admirable performance, and produced a marked impression on his auditors. A fresh, lively comedian, so natural, and at the same time so cultivated, is always an acquisition to the London stage; and so we may welcome Mr. Younge, as the audience did on Wednesday week, with both hands.

BREAKING UP THE STREETS BY PUBLIC COMPANIES.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, last week, the chairman said it would be remembered that some time ago the subject of the continual breaking up of the streets by gas and water companies had been brought before the Board, by which the public traffic had been greatly interrupted in consequence of those companies refusing to use the subways which had been constructed at a great expense. A correspondence had taken place with one of those companies, which would now be laid before the Board.

The following correspondence was then presented which had taken place between the Board and the Vauxhall Water Company with reference to the laying of water mains in the subway constructed by the Board in Southwark-street:—

Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens, Oct. 2.

Sir,—I am directed by the Metropolitan Board of Works to acquaint you that they have lately received a communication from the Board of Works for the St. Saviour's district, on the subject of water mains being laid down in Southwark-street, to the effect that the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company decline to avail themselves of the opportunity of placing their mains in the subway constructed under the street, on the ground that, having, in conjunction with the gas companies, laid out a considerable sum of money in opposing the Subways Bill, recently promoted by this Board, it would be inconsistent on their part so to do, but that they were quite willing to lay pipes in the street in the usual manner. The Board desire me to request the attention of the company to the fact that one of the purposes for which the subway in question was formed was to afford facilities for the laying down and repair of water pipes without interfering with the surface of the carriage or footway, whereby much expense to the company and inconvenience to the public traffic would be avoided, and injury to the solidity of the thoroughfare prevented. The Board, having regard to the interests of the ratepayers of the metropolis considered that, to accomplish these objects, they would be justified in incurring the large expenditure which the formation of the subway involved, and they deeply regret to find that their efforts in the direction indicated are likely to be frustrated by the course which the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company propose to adopt. The Board fear that, besides greatly inconveniencing the public, the laying down of the pipes in the ordinary manner will entirely destroy the present excellent condition of the pavement of the street, notwithstanding any expense the company may incur in reinstating the same; and they are desirous of learning, before the ground is broken up, whether the Board can in any way meet the wishes of the company, so as to induce them to forego the decision at which they appear to have arrived, and thus preserve the surface of the street intact.

I am, &c.,

JOHN POLLARD, Clerk of the Board.

James Rosseter, Esq., Secretary, Southwark Water Company, Summer-street, Southwark.

Office of Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, Summer-street, Southwark, Oct. 26.

Sir,—Your letter of the 2nd inst. has been laid before the court of directors, and the subject to which it refers again taken into mature consideration. I am instructed to state that it is with great regret that the directors feel themselves compelled to decline compliance with the wish of the Metropolitan Commissioners that the company's main should be laid in the subway in Southwark-street. The laying the mains in the subway would subject the company to great trouble and expense; it would also involve a serious and indefinite risk, in which the public would share; while, as the directors believe, the convenience of the public would not, on the whole, be increased. The laying down the mains cannot, with a view to protection in case of fire, be longer delayed. In giving instructions for the laying, the company's engineer will, however, gladly meet, as far as may be practicable, any suggestions on the part of the officers of the Metropolitan Commissioners so to place the water-mains as not to interfere with the subway or the use to be derived from it.

I am, &c.,

JAMES ROSSETER, Secretary.

John Pollard, Esq., Clerk of the Board to Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens, S.W.

Mr. Newton moved that copies of this correspondence be sent to all vestries and district boards of the metropolis.

Mr. Carpmal thought it could not be too widely known that, although subways had been formed at a great expense out of the ratepayers' money, which would prevent the constant breaking up of the public streets, that gas and water companies would not use them.

Mr. Bidgood suggested that copies of the correspondence should also be sent to every member of both Houses of Parliament.

This was agreed to, and the motion so amended was passed unanimously.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT GREENWICH.

THE Industrial Exhibition now open in Greenwich Hospital, and of which we this week publish an Engraving, owes its existence to the wish of a few working men to give their fellow working men an opportunity of witnessing the skill of others and to exhibit their own. But it was also felt that there was something of greater importance in such an undertaking, and that it was calculated to have a moral effect. It is no little advantage to a man to have an object proposed to him which shall at the same time call forth his skill and lead him to admire the skill of others; which gives him employment of a pleasing kind when the toils of the day are over, and leads to the production of that in which his own family and friends may take peculiar interest. In the present year many of these exhibitions have sprung up, and some have thought that the exhibition mania might be carried to an excess; but it is the local character of the exhibitions which rescues them from the danger of exhausted ideas or miserable imitations. We have had our grand first exhibition, with all its novelty and freshness, and this can never be repeated. But these local exhibitions have excellences and advantages of their own. They tell upon each neighbourhood, not only in attracting a crowd of sight-seers, but in drawing forth latent talent and energy, and leading a man to look to his neighbours and friends to reward his labour and acknowledge his skill.

The first public meeting for the purpose of carrying out this object was held at the Alliance Hall, Deptford, on the 26th of November, 1864, and adjourned till the 31st, when several resolutions were adopted. At first the promoters of the undertaking received but little encouragement. But they were not disheartened, and, feeling that their object was good, they were determined to persevere.



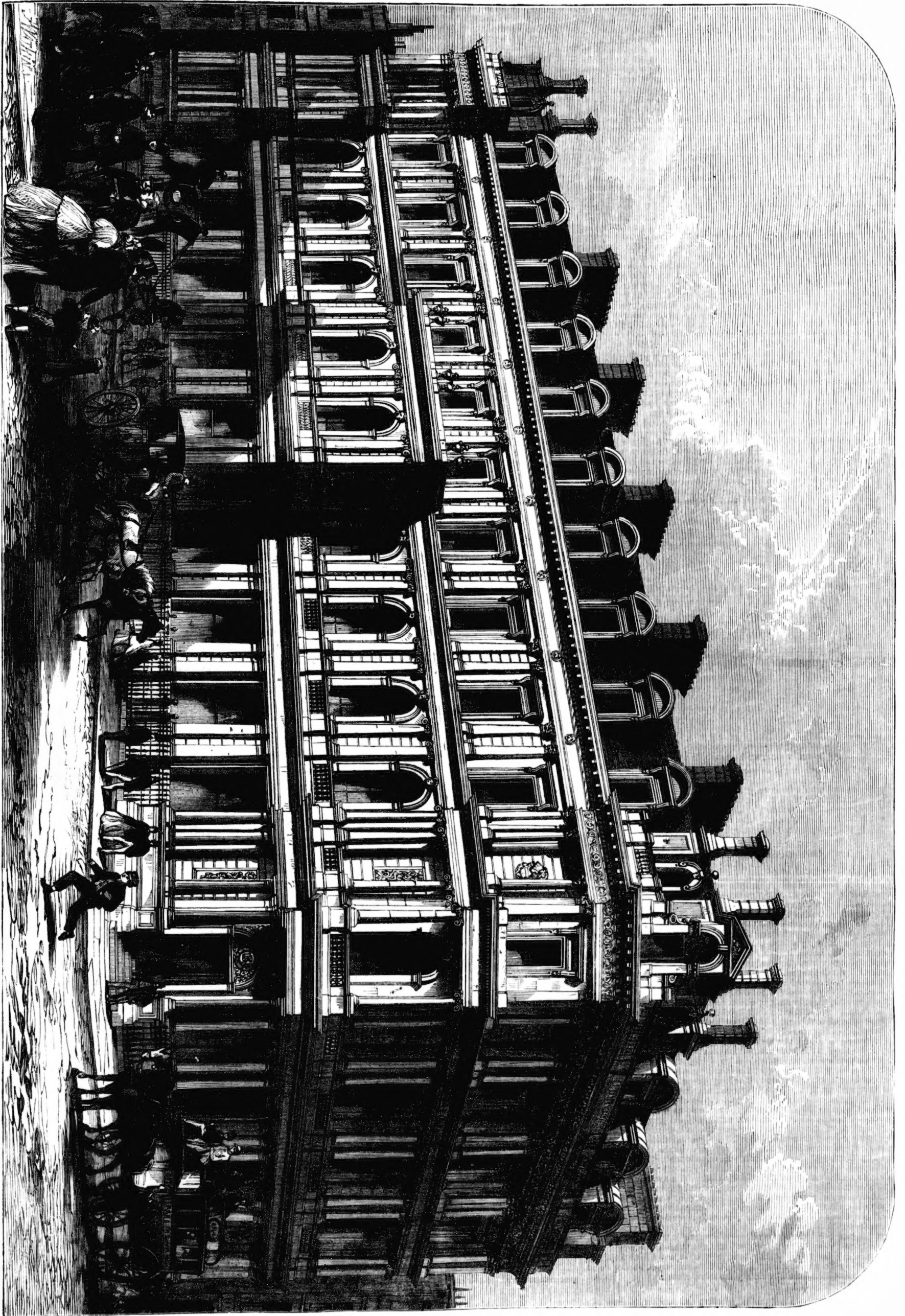
THE AGINCOURT TARGET AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF SHOTS FIRED BY THE MACKAY GUN.

Public meetings were held in the lecture-halls of Deptford and Greenwich, and at Woolwich, Blackheath, Bromley, Lee, and Lower Sydenham. It was also determined to embrace a wider area, and call not only upon the south-eastern district of London, but also upon the county of Kent, to join in the undertaking; and letters were accordingly written and circulars sent to the different towns. The result is the excellent exhibition which is now daily and nightly attracting crowds to the room in Greenwich Hospital, adjoining the Painted Hall, in which it is held. The exhibition was opened by Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, on the 28th ult., and has so far proved a success.

The dining-hall, where the collected works of the artisans are ranged in order, is spacious, well-lighted, and decorated in good taste. The productions displayed on the stalls may, without disparagement to any other exhibition, be fairly spoken of as ranking higher in order of merit than the majority of those which have been exhibited elsewhere. At the same time, the display is greatly enhanced by the contribution of valuable pictures by the resident gentry, and by articles of furniture shown by the principal tradesmen, who wisely take this opportunity of displaying their goods after the fashion practised at the Gewerke Ausstellung in Hamburg. The scope and character of the exhibition were described by the Rev. Mr. Money in his speech at the opening ceremony, from which we learnt that the very chair in which Lord Sidney sat in the Painted Hall was made by a farrier at Woolwich. Some trees, representing summer and winter, were the work of a park-keeper, in the construction of which he employed 3335 pieces of wire. There are some articles exhibited by soldiers from Woolwich; specimens of architecture by a young man engaged in an ironmonger's shop; some beautiful collections of English butterflies, one by a tinker, another by



THE SOUTH-EASTERN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, IN THE DINING HALL GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

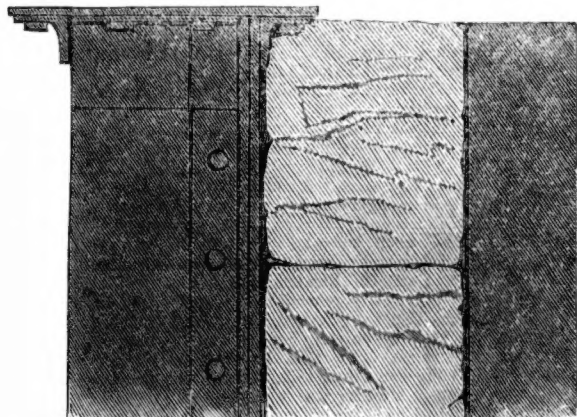


THE NEW UNION BANK BUILDINGS, CANNY-STREET AND CHANCERY-LANE.—(MR. F. W. PORTER, ARCHITECT.)

a gunner, another by a brush-maker, and another by a firewood-cutter; a fine model of a cottage, with a parterre in front, is the work of a cobbler; a set of croquet balls and mallets are produced by an artilleryman; and there are pictures worthy of observation painted by a waterman and his nephew; while there is a model of a locomotive and carriage, with alarm apparatus. From Deptford there are 125 male and 25 female contributors; Greenwich, 100 males and 36 females; Woolwich, 38 and 26; Plumstead, 46 and 4; London, 92 and 12; Bromley, 22 and 6; Lewisham, 19 and 4; Blackheath, 5 and 2.

THE AGINCOURT TARGET AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE ordinary attractions of the Crystal Palace have lately been much enhanced by the addition of an object of very great interest, and, indeed, of national importance. We allude to the exhibition, in the south transept, of a section of the Agincourt target, with the effects produced on it by the Mackay gun, respecting which so much has of late been said. The target, as its name denotes, represents a section of the side of the ship Agincourt. It consists of an outer plate of rolled iron, 5½ in. thick, backed with a balk of the best teak, 9 in. thick, behind which, again, is a 3 in. plate, with angle-irons, bolts, &c., representing the skin of the ship. These three casings, before the experiments were made on them, were firmly riveted together with bolts of steel, and the whole was supported from behind by balks of elm timber 18 in. thick. Against this was brought to bear a large wrought-iron gun, made by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company for Mr. Mackay, of the weight of nine tons, with a bore of 8½ in. diameter. This gun, having been placed at 200 yards' distance, was loaded with 30 lb. of powder and a cast-steel shot of the diameter of 8½ in. and weighing 167 lb. At the first discharge the shot went straight through the target and passed 82 yards beyond it; the second did the same, and passed 440 yards beyond it; the third passed 195 yards beyond; the fourth 1475 yards; and the fifth 384 yards beyond. The shot cut clean, and positively neat, holes in the outward armour plate, through which it appears to have passed easily; but when it reached the teak and iron skin its effect was like that of a shell—bolts wrenched away, timber and iron crushed, torn, smashed, rent into splinters, and battered down—in short, the vocabulary of destruction might be exhausted without giving an adequate idea of the aspect of the destruction caused by this missile on the strongest and most resisting materials that have yet been used in the construction of iron ships. The appearance the target on view at the Crystal Palace presents is certainly conclusive evidence of the precision and extraordinary power of which the Mackay gun is capable, and establishes beyond a doubt its formidability. That it is capable of sending a shot, if projected against one of our ironclads, right through both sides of the vessel must be the perhaps reluctant conclusion to which all who take the trouble of visiting the palace and seeing for themselves must come. Yet it has been said that the Government has refused even to witness the experiments with Mr. Mackay's gun. It has also been stated that, three months ago, Mr. Mackay laid a challenge before the Ordnance Select Committee, wherein he proposed to put his 68-pounder in competition with Sir William Armstrong's 300-pounder, and declared that, if the lesser gun failed to beat the bigger, he (Mr. Mackay) would forfeit both his gun and his patents, and trouble the War Office no more. But no official notice seems to have been taken, up to the present time, either of Mr. Mackay's gun or his challenge. Meanwhile, the public can see and judge for themselves as to the relative value of the great contending guns by a visit to the Crystal Palace.



10-inch Inner Skin, and Angle-iron. 9-inch Teak. 5½-inch Iron.
SECTION OF THE AGINCOURT TARGET.

Our large Engraving is a view of the back of the target—or, as it would, in fact, be, the inside of the ship—and shows the clean punctured holes in the outer plates, the lining riveted to splinters, and the inner skin, with its supporting angle-irons and solid iron beams, torn and twisted, as if made of pasteboard. We also give a section of the target, showing the relative proportions of the outer plates, the teak lining, inner skin, angle-irons, &c.

THE UNION BANK, CAREY-STREET AND CHANCERY-LANE.

THE joint-stock companies are becoming the great beautifiers of our cities and towns. Wherever we see a more than ordinarily handsome building, in the metropolis or in the provinces, we are sure to learn, on inquiry, that it is a bank, an insurance office, or the home of some company or other. In this way public companies, to a certain extent, compensate for the tyranny which some of them exercise. It is remarkable, however, that those companies from whose domineering system of management the public suffers most—such as gas, water, and railway companies—are those which do least to raise the character of the buildings in our cities. We never remember to have seen a respectable-looking edifice devoted to the business purposes of a gas company or a water company; and though railway companies build large enough termini, and stations, and bridges, they do not seem to care much for elegance in these structures. It is different with banking companies. They seem to have men of taste among their directors, and accordingly they like to be lodged handsomely. This is true of nearly all banking companies, especially in the metropolis; and it is pre-eminently so in the case of the Union Bank, which has had erected for its West London office a perfect palace in Carey-street and Chancery-lane, and of which we this week publish an Engraving. The length of the front in Carey-street is 145 ft., that in Chancery-lane, 50 ft. The bank-room, on the ground floor, is 90 ft. by 35 ft., the roof being 19 ft. high. A part of this magnificent hall is partitioned off by mahogany glazed screens for managers' and waiting rooms; while two other rooms adjoining are also devoted to the use of the manager, the entry to whose department is in Chancery-lane. The remainder of the ground floor is divided in sets of chambers and offices, having an entrance at the corner of Carey-street and Star-yard. The manager's private apartments are situated at the east or Chancery-lane end, and consist of the several rooms on the first, second, and attic stories, the remaining portions of the building on these floors being divided into offices. In the basement are "strong-rooms" for security of the bank property, with a hydraulic lift for raising and lowering the same. The whole of the floors are fireproof, on Fox and Barrett's principle. The whole of the stonework has been executed in Portland stone, much of the external parts being elaborately carved; while the shafts of the columns at the principal or bank entrance in Carey-street are of polished red granite. The total cost of the building is about £30,000. Mr. F. W. Porter is the architect, Messrs. Trollope and Sons the builders, and Mr. Kelsey the stone-carver.

A WORD WITH MARROWBONES AND CLEAVERS.

O, MANTLED with celestial blue,
Arrayed as children of the sky;
Say, there are none who can but you,
What makes the price of meat so high?
Thou, Butcher, with a nimble grace,
Whetting bright blade on trusty steel;
Now tell me, how you can, with face,
Ask fifteen pence a pound for Veal?

The Steak that shares a homely name
With Parliament renowned of yore,
Canst thou, without a sense of shame,
Put coolly down at one and four?
That humbler steak, named simply beef,
Less soft of substance and more dense,
Wilt thou impose on our belief
As fairly worth a dozen pence?

The price of joints from woolly flock
That grazed upon the southern hills,
Convulses us with fearful shock
Whenever we scan our weekly bills.
For Mutton's cost canst thou pretend
To state a reasonable ground;
O thou that legs and loins dost vend
High as one shilling both per pound?

No scarcity of sheep and kine,
No murrain hath so heavy made
Those hieroglyphic bills of thine,
Thank importation through free trade!
Besides, beneath thy poleaxe fall
Heads which thou smitest but to save.
Behold abundance large in all
The shambles—shall I say, thou knave?

"Best shortborn beef," by wholesale bought,
Doth but five shillings cost, the stone,
The offal sunk; ye Butchers ought
To thrive full well on that alone.
Namely, horns, tallow, hide, and skin,
Whence ye derive a profit clear;
But though you get the offal in,
The meat ye sell is awful—dear.

Ah! shout not, "What d'ye buy, buy, buy?"
Until your charges you abate.
Soon will our answer to your cry
Be, "Nothing at the present rate."
But now cut in, adventurous Blade,
Thy way to carve out fortune's plain;
As honest Butcher start in trade;
Much custom will insure great gain.—Punch.

THE METROPOLITAN LOCAL BOARDS.

ON Wednesday, at the meeting of the representative vestry of St. Pancras, held at the Vestry Hall, Camden Town—Mr. Churchwarden Robson in the chair—

Messrs. Healey and S. Taylor, members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, desired to direct attention to a subject of the highest importance, involving the destruction of the local and municipal rights of the metropolis, which had been under discussion at a committee of the whole board of the Metropolitan Board that day.

Mr. Healey, J.P., said this question had originated in the receipt by the Metropolitan Board of a letter from the Home Office, dated Oct. 31, which, after referring to the debate in the House of Commons, on the 13th of June last, for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the operation of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, called upon the Metropolitan Board to favour Sir George Grey with any observations and suggestions which they might wish to make on the subject of "the proposed consolidation of district municipal boards in the metropolis." It would be remembered that Sir William Fraser, because of some disputes which had arisen between two parishes dividing St. James's-street, thought fit to libel the whole metropolis, and threatened a Royal commission. Sir William Fraser was, however, happily not now in Parliament; but it appeared that the Government, with its usual predilection for centralisation—or rather the Home Secretary—had taken the matter up, and threatened the whole of the public boards of the metropolis with annihilation, and the Metropolitan Board were asked for their opinions and suggestions thereon. He (Mr. Healey) disputed Sir William Fraser's statistics, and denied—at all events, so far as St. Pancras was concerned—that it was either badly lighted, badly paved, or badly cleansed; and he took leave also to tell the members of the Metropolitan Board that day, that both they, as well as the Government, had better leave further interference with local self-government alone, or they would bring a hornet's nest about their ears, which would take them some difficulty to overcome.

Mr. S. Taylor said he went farther even than his hon. colleague at the Metropolitan Board in a belief that it was the determination of Sir George Grey, if possible, to centralise all the municipal powers at present enjoyed by the various districts of the metropolis in one board, and he should not be surprised if he even did not attempt to make that a Government board. If the vestries and local boards of the metropolis valued their right to manage their own affairs they must be up and stirring, for depend upon it early in the ensuing session a bill would be introduced by the Home Secretary to deprive them of those privileges. It was true that Sir George Grey, when Sir Wm. Fraser's motion was under discussion, observed that "the real remedy was in extending the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works." He begged to tell Sir George Grey that the Metropolitan Board had already quite enough on their hands as they could perform. Every member, if he did his duty, was there four or five days in the week from half-past ten in the morning till four or five each afternoon. At the meeting of the committee that day Mr. Le Breton, the member for Hampstead, had moved, after a long discussion, that the subject of the Home Secretary's letter be deferred for further consideration by the committee. To that he (Mr. Taylor) moved, and his colleague seconded, an amendment—"That, in the opinion of this committee, the various vestries and district boards of the metropolis are fully competent to manage the powers granted to them by the Act 18th and 19th Vic., cap. 120, with regard to the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the various districts, and that the chairman be requested to inform Sir George Grey accordingly." The committee, however, adopted the original proposition. It was now for the vestries and district boards themselves to take action, and he suggested that a committee should at once be appointed, and all the other metropolitan vestries and district boards be communicated with on the subject.

Mr. Farrer said so far from attempting to take their powers away from them, the local boards had a right to greater powers over the supply of gas, water, &c.

Mr. Jenkins said he thought they should at once call public meetings, and enter their solemn protest against any such attempt to rob them of their birthright. As to paving, lighting and cleansing being done better under a Government board, it was ridiculous.

Mr. Eldridge and other gentlemen denounced the proceeding.

Mr. Plaw, vestry clerk, said this subject had been referred to the general purposes committee, when Sir W. Fraser moved for the Royal commission. Captain Cameron said the simple question was, what action should be taken. He moved that the subject be referred to the general purposes committee, to take such steps as may be necessary to resist any encroachment. This was seconded, and carried unanimously.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings have issued their plans for the extension of the National Gallery, preparatory to their being submitted to Parliament. The portion of land proposed to be taken is at the back of the gallery, on the north side of Trafalgar-square, bounded by Hemming's-row on the north, by St. Martin's-place on the east, by Duke's-court on the south, and by Castle-street on the west. It is proposed by the Commissioners to purchase St. Martin's Workhouse, with Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, which stand on the site indicated.

NEW LIFE-BOATS.—Some harbour trials were made on the 10th inst. with five new life-boats, under the superintendence of the officers of the National Life-boat Institution, in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse. The trials were in every way satisfactory in regard to the stability, self-righting qualities, and self-ejecting of water from the boats. Two of the life-boats, which are each 32 ft. long, rowing ten oars, were built for the French Shipwreck Society by Messrs. Forrest; three others were for stations of the National Life-boat Institution. One of these boats, 32 ft. long, is named the Admiral Fitzroy, and is the gift of a benevolent lady residing at Cheltenham. This boat is to be stationed at Anstruther, on the Scotch coast. The second boat, which is 30 ft. long, was presented to the society by Mrs. Colonel Vernon, and is to be placed at Cewlyn, on the Anglessea coast. The third, which is a splendid boat, is 36 ft. long, rows twelve oars, and was the gift to the institution of the people of Manchester, through Robert Whitworth, Esq. The boat is to be stationed at Courtown, on the Irish coast, and is the fifth boat presented to the life-boat society by the city of Manchester.

REPORT OF THE CATTLE PLAQUE COMMISSION.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the origin and nature of the cattle plague, and to ascertain the mode of treatment best adapted for the cure of the affected animals and the regulations best adapted to prevent the spread of the disorder, have made a first and special report, dated Oct. 31.

The following are their recommendations:—

1. Suspension of Cattle Traffic in Great Britain.—For the reasons stated above, we feel ourselves compelled to recommend to your Majesty that such measures shall be taken as may be requisite to invest, with as little delay as possible, some high officer, of your Majesty's Government with the power of suspending for a limited time the movement of cattle from one place in Great Britain to another, for extending or shortening such period, and for renewing the prohibition as often as circumstances may render necessary.

1A. Suggested Regulations as to Cattle Traffic, should Recommendation 1 not be adopted.—We believe that this measure offers, as we have already said, the only certain means of eradicating the disease, and we conceive that the end amply justifies us in proposing to the nation so great a present sacrifice. In submitting this, however, as our first recommendation to your Majesty, we are well aware that it is likely to excite much opposition; that the difficulties to which we have adverted may to some appear insurmountable; and that, to those who do not regard the cattle plague in so serious a light as we do, the remedy may seem worse than the evil. This view may possibly be shared by your Majesty's Ministers: we think it right, therefore, to go further, and to indicate the measures which might, in our opinion, be advantageously adopted, should an absolute suspension of the movement of cattle in Great Britain not be enforced. a. For a period to be fixed, and which might, if necessary, be extended, no lean or store stock should be permitted to be sold at any fair or market, and sales of such stock by auction or advertisement, or in any other manner whatever, should be prohibited. b. Cattle might be moved for immediate slaughter to a market or to a slaughter-house licensed for use, but only under a license for transit granted by the magistrates in petty sessions. The license for transit should certify to the healthiness of the district from which the cattle come. With this exception, and except in the case of cattle driven from one part of the same farm to another, the transit of cattle over any public road (including railways), or in any coasting vessel, should be absolutely prohibited. c. Precautions should be taken that every animal sold for butchers' meat be slaughtered within a short and fixed period. It may be convenient for this purpose that no slaughter-house should be used without a license from the local authorities, and no such license given except on the butcher's undertaking to have all cattle which may be sold or consigned to him driven direct to the slaughter-house or premises attached to it, whence they are not to be moved alive. Cattle sold at a fair or market should not be allowed to leave the precincts of the borough or other place where the fair or market is held (in the case of London, the Metropolitan Police district) alive. To ensure this object, it might be required that cattle entering a fair or market should be branded or marked on entrance, and cattle sold elsewhere to a butcher similarly marked at the time of sale, and that it should be penal for anyone but a butcher to have a marked animal in his possession. If any regulation of this kind is adopted, it would be advisable that in every place where a public market is held, lairs should be provided in which unsold animals could remain from one market-day to another. d. It would be desirable to draw some more distinct line between infected and uninfected districts than is at present traced by the Orders in Council. For this purpose, whenever a case of infection is discovered, or is known to have existed within a certain period before the time when these measures may come into operation, the district should be "proclaimed" as infected in the Gazette and the country papers. The egress of live cattle from a proclaimed district should be strictly prohibited; but cattle slaughtered within it, and certified by the district inspector to be fit for food, might be sent out of it under proper safeguards for disinfection. Provision should be made for enabling districts which had been proclaimed to be publicly set free, on proof being furnished that all risk from infection was at an end. This latter proposal would, if adopted, strengthen the inducements of the inhabitants of infected districts to rid themselves of the disorder, and those of their neighbours to watch vigilantly against its approach.

2. Powers of Inspectors.—We are of opinion that the power to seize and slaughter vested in inspectors by the consolidated order may properly be withdrawn; or that, if retained, it should be exercised only in cases where the inspector's directions as to the separation of sound from diseased stock, &c., or any general preventive or sanitary regulations issued by the Government, are not complied with. This power is right and useful when the disease has appeared only at isolated spots and attacked a few animals; the public benefit is then very great, and the private sacrifice small; but in proportion as it extends the hope of thus arresting its march diminishes, the inevitable waste increases, and the sense of hardship tends to become insupportable. In principle, a system of compulsory slaughter should be complemented by a system of compensation, and the objections to promising compensation to individuals out of the public treasury on an extensive scale appear to us insurmountable.

3. Foreign Cattle.—No reference has hitherto been made to cattle imported from abroad. Should our first recommendation be entertained, and an absolute embargo placed on all traffic in cattle within Great Britain, we think that imported cattle should be slaughtered at the ports of landing. We are further of opinion that cattle should be allowed to land at certain ports only, where proper facilities can be afforded for inspection and transport. In the other alternative, it will be sufficient to say that foreign cattle, if passed by the Customs' inspectors, and not coming from an infected district, may be sent by railway to any market in Great Britain, but shall be then subject to the same regulations as British cattle.

4. Unclosed Lands.—During the period of prohibition, whether absolute or limited, no cattle should be allowed to be turned on common or unclosed land.

5. Periodical Returns.—It is highly desirable that steps should be taken for obtaining periodical returns of the horned cattle and sheep within the area of every parish of Great Britain, and of their sanitary condition with especial reference to the present disease.

6. Ireland.—Before this report is concluded some reference should be made to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland. The disease not having as yet broken out in that country, there is no necessity for the measures which have been recommended for Great Britain. It is still possible, by the adoption of suitable precautions, to avert the calamity from Ireland altogether. The importation of cattle into that country has already been prohibited for some weeks past. Considering, however, the destructive character of the disease, it will not be judicious to rely upon that precaution alone for escaping it. The evidence which has been laid before us leaves little doubt that it can be conveyed by persons who have been in contact with infected animals, as well as by the animals themselves. In case it should, by any accident, be carried over, the Government should be in readiness to eradicate it from any spot in which it may appear; and, unless preparations are made for doing so before the plague shows itself, the authorities will hardly be in a condition to act with the necessary speed and vigour when the emergency arises. In Prussia, upon whose eastern frontier the disease frequently appears, a system of precaution has been adopted for stopping its further progress, which have hitherto met with invariable success. It would probably not be difficult to make provision for the application of similar measures to Ireland, and so to secure to it a permanent immunity from the calamity under which Great Britain is at present suffering. But the extreme rapidity with which the disease spreads makes it important that all arrangements for stamping it out, in case of its possible appearance, should be made without delay.

(Signed) ROBERT LOWE. THOS. WORMALD.
LYON PLAYFAIR. ROBERT CELY.
RICHARD QUAIN. CHARLES SPOONER.
E. A. PARKES.

Oct. 31, 1865.

Earl Spencer, Viscount Cranborne, Mr. Read, and Dr. Bence Jones have presented the following separate report:—

We are unable to join the other members of the Commission in recommending the total stoppage of all movement of cattle in Great Britain. It is true that, if such a measure were practicable, it would be more effectual than any other in extirpating the disease. But we do not believe it practicable. It would involve an interference with the course of trade at variance with our national habits; and it would demand sacrifices from large numbers of people who are removed from the presence of the disease, and who will therefore not see the necessity for so stringent a measure. The sudden transformation of the enormous cattle trade by which the larger towns are supplied into a dead-meat trade would involve difficulties and dangers of the most formidable kind. The foreign trade, which at this moment furnishes a considerable proportion of the meat consumed in the large towns, would also be seriously interfered with. The price of meat would, in consequence, rise materially and suddenly. These difficulties we think probable, it will be worse than useless. We prefer, therefore, the measures of a less stringent character, which are recommended as an alternative in the above report. They demand no greater sacrifice than will readily be made to arrest the progress of so serious an evil; and therefore we believe that they are likely to be thoroughly carried out. In the other recommendations of the report we heartily concur.

(Signed) SPENCER, CRANBORNE, CLARE SEWELL.
READ, HENRY BENICE JONES.

We are of opinion, however, that store animals may be permitted to move from the farm of the seller to that of the buyer, provided they have a certificate from a justice of the peace acting in the district where the sale takes place, showing that they are free from disease, and that they have been located for a certain time on the farm of the seller.

Oct. 31, 1865.

(Signed) SPENCER, CLARE SEWELL, READ.

There is also a separate report of Mr. McClean, who is opposed to the interference with the traffic in cattle, and who states that the evils arising from it would be greater than those caused by the disease itself.

MORTUARY CHAPELS.

THE following letter, on a subject of peculiar interest, especially at the present time, was addressed a few days since by Dr. Trench, the Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool, to Mr. Robert Hutchinson, who filled the office of Mayor of that town a few years since, and who, with a liberality which does him honour, has undertaken to carry out, at his own expense, the important sanitary measure recommended by Dr. Trench. It would be well if the example thus set in Liverpool were followed in other large towns, and especially in the metropolis:—

Medical Officer of Health's Department,
Liverpool, Nov. 6.

My dear Sir,—I am anxious to interest you in an attempt, by the erection of mortuary chapels, to mitigate one melancholy feature in the home condition of the poor—especially of the Irish Roman Catholic poor—which not only leads to misery and crime, but is a direct cause of sickness and of the spread of contagious diseases among the people. You are aware that in the overcrowded districts of the town the dead are retained for days and nights in the apartments of the living—too frequently in the single room occupied by the whole family. The usual period selected for the burial of their dead is on the Sunday after death; but, if this occurred late in the week, then the interment is sometimes postponed till the subsequent Sunday. Under all circumstances, unexceptionally, this is a great sanitary evil; but its injurious effects are most apparent among the Irish population. With them it does not signify of what disease the person may have died, nor to what state of decay the corpse may be hastening, for feeling and the sentiment of false pride prompt them to show respect to the remains of their relative by keeping the body for many days, laid out upon the only bed, perhaps, of the family, while their humble means are taxed to cover the corpse with pall or canopy, and to keep candles burning until the coronach has been performed. During the continuance of the wake the room is open to all comers, as long as there is anything to drink or smoke. As this occurs always in a small room, badly ventilated and heated by fire and lights, the noxious vapours evolved in the process of decomposition are presented to the persons exposed to them in a highly concentrated form. And when it is remembered that these persons sleep huddled together on the floor, and have all their meals in the room, and are, by the depressing influences of grief, fatigue, wretchedness, and intoxication, peculiarly predisposed to suffer from disease, it is easy to understand the rapid and fatal spread of fever and other contagious maladies so frequently observed by physicians among such families and in such neighbourhoods. This spread of contagion will be most certainly seen in the epidemic of scarlatina which is now threatening the community. I need not dwell on the moral aspect of this state of things—on the total absence of decency—on the hard-hearted indifference to human life produced by all this eating, drinking, smoking, playing, and quarrelling in the presence of death—on the crimes which follow in the train of the orgies of the wake. These are better known to you as a magistrate than to myself. Now, it appears very useless that the moralist and the physician should merely condemn such practices, while the home condition of the unfortunate family necessitates the retaining of the corpse among the living, as it does with the residents in a single sublet room. I have heard it said that such persons should bury their dead at once, but how few of us—the educated—have the strength of Christian faith to part with our beloved ones at the instant of their death, and consign them for all earthly time to the cold forgetfulness of the grave? Let us reprobate in the strongest terms the heathenish rites of an Irish wake, but at the same time remember that many of its errors spring from kindly impulses, and that there is little chance of even the best disposed escaping from the effect of these errors while their dead are kept in the house. Custom and the traditions of generations have established among them the unfortunate idea that the wild hospitality of the wake is an honour to the dead. It is a folly very similar to that which among educated English leads to funeral pomp and expense, impoverishing for years the widow and orphans. We may blame or grieve over, as suits our humour, such results of custom; but how few of us dare to combat the prejudices and fashions of the society in which we move? The only remedy against wakes and against the sanitary evil of retaining the dead among the living appears to me to be providing mortuary chapels—wherein the corpse can be at once received with decent, respectful solemnity—wherein at certain and frequent times during the short interval between death and burial the sorrowing mourners can be allowed to see the body of their friend or relative; wherein the thoughts and feelings of natural grief may be taught to harmonise with the awful sanctity of death. I confidently hope that a time will yet come when (as at Frankfurt and other places in Germany, and as, many years since, advocated by Edwin Chadwick, one of our greatest authorities in social science) the law will prevent the keeping of the dead among the living for even the shortest period. At present, however, in the absence of law, we must use the means in our power, and be content to build the mortuary chapel and ask for the co-operation and working influence of the clergy. I propose, therefore, to you and others, the task of erecting a mortuary chapel in the north district of the borough, where are located the greatest number of the Irish population. As all such establishments must, from their nature, be, to a certain extent, denominational, I further propose that the clergy of the Church of Rome shall be requested to accept the responsibility of inaugurating the experiment, because the people of their creed are most in want of such aid. In a very confident anticipation that my appeal to you and other friends will be successful, I obtained through the kindness of Mr. Councillor Whitty, an introduction to Canon Walmsley, who assured me that the Bishop and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in Liverpool would accept the responsibility. I estimate the probable cost of the building, independently of the ground, at about £1000. Should the experiment of one mortuary chapel succeed in relieving the misery and in lessening the spread of contagious diseases among the poor, I shall be emboldened at some future period to make an appeal to the public at large. I remain, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"W. TRENCH."

OBITUARY.

M. DUPIN.—M. Dupin, the eminent French statesman and lawyer, died at midnight on Thursday week, after an illness which it was foreseen would terminate fatally. André Marie Jean Jacques Dupin was born at Vaux, in the department of Nièvre, France, on the 1st of February, 1783. He was therefore upwards of eighty-two years of age at the time of his death. He was educated with two brothers—Baron Dupin, the celebrated statistician, and Philippe Dupin, famous as an advocate, who died in 1846. In the year 1800, after studying the law in Paris, he was called to the Bar there, and a short time afterwards wrote a treatise on the Roman law, which was suppressed by the police, owing to certain references in it to Germanicus and Tiberius, that were taken as allusions to the murder of the Duke d'Enghien. The political life of M. Dupin commenced in 1815, when he became a member of the Legislative Chamber, as representative of Chateau-Chinon. It was at this period that he began to acquire the wide reputation at the Bar which still remains associated with his name, and which rendered him for a time one of the most popular men in France. He was engaged for many years in all the more important causes, political and civil, that came before the French tribunals, and his position was so assured that in 1819 he was able to refuse a Government appointment of 40,000*fr.* a year as Secretary-General of the Minister of Justice. In 1827 he was again elected a member of the Chamber, and took his place among the Opposition. He had previously established himself in the favour of Louis Philippe, and in 1830 he assisted in the revolution which deposed Charles X. He was at once made a member of the new Government, in support of which he rendered great service, and was soon after rewarded for his devotion by being appointed Procureur-General at the Court of Cassation. Towards the close of 1832 he was named President of the Chamber, and filled that office for eight years. Upon the fall of Louis Philippe, M. Dupin soon chimed in with the new order of things, and became President of the Republican Chamber. Even after the *coup-d'état* he still remained in his office as Procureur-General, and it was not until the confiscation of the Orleans property was decreed that he gave in his resignation. It was generally supposed then that his public life had closed. In November, 1857, however, he accepted from the present Emperor his old post of Procureur-General, justifying this course by stating, in his inaugural speech, that he had "always belonged to France, and not to parties." His political inconsistencies and his pliability had already been the subject of unfavourable comment throughout his career, and he was not spared on this occasion. Since 1857 his name has been little before the public. M. Dupin was the author of numerous legal works, and the extent of his experience may be estimated by the fact that in 1840 the number of causes which had passed through his hands amounted to 4000.

MRS. GASKELL.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell, whose name is well known in connection with modern literature, died on Sunday last. The deceased lady, whose maiden name was Stromkin, was born about 1822, and was married to the Rev. William Gaskell, a minister of the Unitarian denomination stationed at Manchester. The first work from her pen, which attracted general attention, was entitled "Mary Barton," which appeared in 1848. In this work Mrs. Gaskell depicted the struggles of the working cotton-spinner with the evils of poverty, and gave many forcible illustrations of the evils of strikes. Shortly afterwards she published "The Moorland Cottage," a simple little Christmas book; and in 1850 she gave to the world "Ruth," in which she strongly advocated the code of ethics which is founded on the charity of the Bible in opposition to that harsher system which admits not the expiation of repentance. After this Mrs. Gaskell became a contributor to *Household Words*, amongst the most prominent of her works being some sketches of life in a village, under the title of "Cranford." In 1857 she published a life of her friend, Charlotte Brontë (Currer Bell), author of "Jane Eyre," which was followed by "Round the Sofa," "Night at Laet," and collections from her contributions to the periodicals of the day. The very clever story, entitled "Wives and Daughters," at present appearing in the *Cornhill* magazine, is understood to be from the pen of Mrs. Gaskell.

TOM SAYERS, the prize-fighter, was buried on Wednesday in Highgate Cemetery. An immense crowd, largely composed of roughs, assembled, and the police had hard work at some points to keep order.

Literature.

Lights in Art. By an Artist. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.

There is no subject on which a critic should write with more circumspection and self-restraint than art. Mr. Ruskin, the greatest art-critic of the day, whose works, however much we may differ from them, are the results of earnest and long thought, is very reserved in laying down rules, and has never hesitated to correct them where he has subsequently found that he erred. There is no modesty of this sort discoverable in the author of this volume. He sets down Turner in two lines as an idiot, and devotes half the book to the laudation of artists who have had the good fortune to see the light north of the Tweed. This weakness for the works of his compatriots leads him into the mistake of interrupting a memoir of Giordano by a note devoted to the laudation of a Colonel Mac-Something, who, like the lady in the noted epitaph, "painted in water colours," and seduces him into the blunder of talking of Wilson as a brighter genius than Turner. So much for the value of his criticism. For the worth of the book as a biographical summary of the chief masters, selected in a most arbitrary manner by our author, we can only say that while some painters, especially those who hail from the north, are discussed at length with reference to their social relations and personal appearance, others are not even allowed a date or place of birth.

The language in which the writer indulges is inflated and occasionally incorrect, and he has a tendency to clothe commonplaces in rapid verbiage, which might make him a dangerous rival to Mr. Tupper if he should ever turn his attention to proverbial philosophising. In the mean time, as long as his chief authorities on art are the catalogue of the Manchester Exhibition, the *Family Treasury*, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, a handbook of Cassell's, and the *Art Journal*, Mr. Ruskin has little or nothing to fear from him.

The only portion of the book which is of any practical use is the appendix, which gives a few hints anent picture-cleaning that proprietors of old paintings might read to some purpose. From this portion of the book, we are inclined to premise that the author is "an artist" in the same sense that a cobbler is an artist in leather—in short, that he knows more about mending than making. The work is pretentious and dogmatic, but we venture to think that it is not so valuable an addition to the national literature as to induce Her Majesty to invest the writer with the Civil Order of the Thistle (if there be such a thing). It will possibly be withheld on the same grounds which a noble Earl alleged for refusing it to a notorious Scotch peer. "Give him the Thistle!" said the Earl of D. "Give him the Thistle! Why, he'd eat it!"

The Art and Mystery of Making British Wines, &c. By the Author of "Curing, Preserving, and Potting Meats, Game, Fish," &c. London: Chapman and Hall.

The reading of this book—which, by-the-way, at once commends itself to the attention of Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Druitt—must be left to those who rationally think that England should be made a wine-producing country, and who have the means and inclination to open up a new line of almost new industry. It is certain that England possesses vast quantities of material for wine-making, and that wine need not be derided because it is British. If a suburban grocer sells for fifteenpence a bottle something more nasty than molasses and more injurious than medicine, it is no reason why "something to drink" should not be made from the hothouses and orchards of this country that will tempt the taster to come a second time. At all events, an occasional taste of the volume before us makes experimenting tempting. The long titlepage will be dazzling to many country homes—"The Art and Mystery of Making British Wines, Cider and Perry, Cordials and Liqueurs; with directions for the management of foreign wines and spirituous liquors; and recipes for the manufacture of agreeable and wholesome beverages, medicinal wines, and the distillation of simple waters. Also, the whole Art of Brewing; with remarks on the treatment of malt liquors, and a list of utensils for the brewhouse, still-room, and cellar. Adapted as well for the wholesale manufacturer as all housekeepers."

Lena; or, the Silent Woman. By the Author of "Beyminstre," &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

The shilling monthly volumes of standard novels issued by Messrs. Smith and Elder have long since secured a favourable position in the estimation of the reading public. And the high merits of the works included in the series fully entitle them to that favour. "Lena; or, the Silent Woman," is no exception to the rule of merit in the series. Uncle Ned is a glorious fellow and a thorough gentleman, with, perhaps, just too strong a dash of fashionable cynicism. As for Lena and Cecil, they are darlings; while the low and worldly characters of Basil, Laura, and the "Dawbeney girls," afford excellent foils to Lena, Cecil, and the aforesaid Uncle Ned. Lady Morland and Lady John Dawbeney may be a little caricatured, and yet we suppose they are fair specimens of the match-making mammas of "high society." The story, as a whole, is very interesting and well told, though somewhat disfigured occasionally by millinery slang, and minute or pre-Raphael-like descriptions of the materials and styles of costume worn by the characters.

Becton's Book of Burlesques, Specially Written for Performance in the Theatre Royal Back Drawing-Room. By W. BROUGHTON and F. C. BURNARD. Illustrated. London: F. Warne and Co.

This "Book of Burlesques" will be specially welcome to all who are getting ready to play their parts in the festivities of the approaching Christmas season; and, of course, it is with a view to the said Christmas season that it has been issued. A humorous prologue is prefixed to the burlesques, the opening sentences of which we must quote:—"In Parliament it is the 'ayes' or 'noes' that have it, and in the Ring it is the eyes and nose that have it. And in our Burlesque-Book the B's have it; there's Burnard, and Broughton, and Brunton; and busy-bees they are, and may they gather much honey!" And so say we, for their burlesques are sure to evoke much fun. The book contains five burlesques—namely, "Robin Hood" and "Phaeton" by W. Broughton; and "Orpheus," "Sappho," and "Boadicea the Beautiful," by F. C. Burnard; the whole being characteristically and cleverly illustrated by Mr. Brunton, and accompanied by directions for acting.

Old Merry's Annual. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

Old Merry's Annual has already seen the light month by month during the year, under the name of *Merry and Wise*; a Magazine for Young People. The twelve parts now form "one stupendous whole," the volume being quite perfect in itself, leaving no tales to be continued, and being fully as much entitled to roam the world in a state of independence as any other annual that the season may bring forth. It is certain to do well in its present portly shape. The excellent print, and the pictures on delicately-toned paper, are protected by gorgeous binding and burnished edges, where dust would never dare to settle. The contents are far above the average of juvenile magazines—varied, moral, grave, and gay. Mr. Edwin Hodder supplies light travelling notes about Norway and the Netherlands; there is a "jolly" story for boys, and whole crowds of pretty stories, sketches, and verses for girls; and, before long, the whole annual will address itself very pointedly to all the uncles and aunts of England.

THREE PARLOUR BOOKS.

Autumn Leaves. By GEO. GRAY JARVIS. London: Charles Griffin and Co.

Miscellaneous Poems. By F. R. N. London: Wm. Mackenzie.

The Butterfly's Gospel, and Other Stories. By FREDERICKA BREMER. Translated by MARGARET HOWITT. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

Both the first-named little books of verse have the shelter of such associations as naturally cling to their inscriptions. Mr. Jarvis

dedicates his poems to his parents; the lady, "F. R. N.," dedicates hers to her children. It is a happy thing when parents and children can communicate in such ways, and the communication be found interesting and pleasant on both sides.

The little volume of stories by Frederika Bremer (reprinted from "Merry and Wise," as a note appended to the title informs the reader) are very good indeed—especially the "Rose of Jericho." The translation is excellently done; but the woodcuts are rude and ineffective. There is a rudeness which is another name for the breadth of simplicity which catches a child's eye—but these "illustrations" are somewhat stupid as well as coarse. The old man on page 25, is, we guess, copied from a Swedish woodcut, and there is something characteristic about him; but "Busy Martha" is sensual.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON REASON AND FAITH.—Archbishop Manning, on Saturday afternoon, delivered an argumentative address "On Reason and Faith," on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of a Catholic institute and schools in Salford. In closing his remarks, Dr. Manning said:—"He had no fear in the world of the cultivation of reason. He was not one of those who believed that religion was promoted by darkness. The Germans had divided the Catholics of the present day into the friends of darkness and the friends of twilight. The friends of twilight were those who believed and did not believe—a certain mixture of rationalism and faith; the friends of midnight were those who believed in the whole revelation of God and the whole light of the Day of Pentecost. He (Dr. Manning) professed himself to be a friend of midnight in the profoundest sense of that definition; and he believed the more reason was cultivated the more certainly would a man believe in the revelation of God. Why? Almighty God was not a bad logician. We were bad logicians, intolerably bad reasoners, in the nineteenth century. This was shown perpetually by the newspapers that touched upon the Catholic Church and Catholic preachers. The writers also of this century were all intolerably bad logicians; but there was one who was not a bad logician—He who was the eternal truth. He (Dr. Manning) was perfectly convinced that if any man in the cultivation of his reason fell from the path of faith, it was because he had fallen from the true line of the cultivation of reason itself."

ALBERT BRIDGE.—The want of a bridge to connect the districts of Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, &c., with Battersea Park, Clapham, and South London generally, has long been felt. To supply this highway desideratum a company has been formed, an Act of Parliament obtained, and the works for a new bridge commenced at Chelsea. Its position will be in a straight line with the centre of Oakley-street, leading from King's-road, Chelsea, to Albert-road, Battersea Park. In its construction the Albert Bridge will be quite a novelty as compared with any that has yet been built over the Thames, as it will be on the principle of rigid suspension patented by Mr. Ordish, C.E., of the firm of Ordish and Lefebvre, Great George-street, Westminster, who are the engineers for the new bridge. It will consist of three spans, the centre being 500 ft. in the clear and the side spans 145 ft. each, thus presenting a wonderful contrast to the decayed old timber abomination to be seen tottering about a quarter of a mile further up the river, and which ought to have been removed long ago. The width of the roadway will be 27 ft. 6 in., at each side of which there will be a footpath 7 ft. wide, making a total of 41 ft. 6 in. between the longitudinal girders which form the balustrade. The chains which are to support the spans are to be made of steel, the effect of which will be that they will present an unusually light and graceful appearance, while they will be of ample strength. The contract for the whole of the works has been taken by Messrs. Holbrook, of Chelsea, by whom they will be executed. They have for their superintendent Mr. Alexander Smith, C.E., who has had considerable experience in carrying out the plans of similar structures.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF PRINCE

EUGENE OF SAVOY, AT VIENNA.

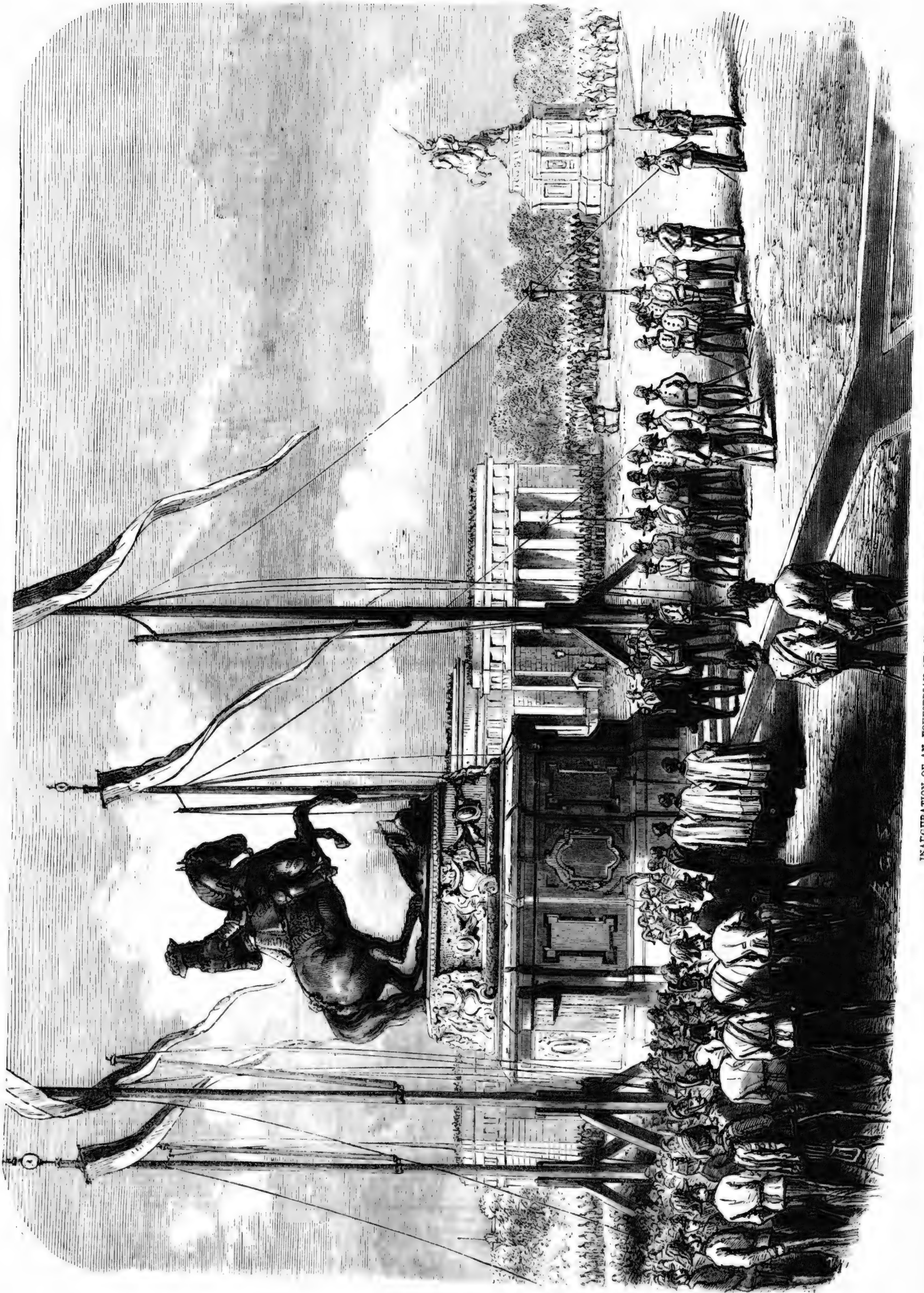
OUR Engraving represents one of the latest public events in which the people of Vienna have been concerned—the inauguration of the statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Our readers will remember that this distinguished General and statesman was the son of the Count of Soissons and the niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and was born in Paris, in 1663, where it was intended that he should enter the Church, under the name of Carignan. The death of his father changed this design, however, and he adopted the military profession. The banishment of his mother to the Netherlands, by Louis XIV., and the subsequent wrongs done to his family, caused him to offer his services to Austria, where he commanded a Hungarian regiment against the Turks. In 1691 he entered Piedmont and took Carmagnole. In 1697 he commanded the Imperialists in Hungary and defeated the Turks at Zenta. At the close of the campaign of 1702 he returned to Vienna and was made President of the Council, when he was associated with Marlborough in the command of the allied army; and two years afterwards he had a share in that Battle of Blenheim in connection with which his name has been principally remembered in this country. In 1707, after a repulse by Vendôme, he forced the French trenches at Turin; and the same year he entered France, and laid siege to Toulon, but without success. In 1708 he shared in the victory of Oudenarde and the capture of Lille. In 1709 he continued to fight at Malplaquet even after he was wounded. In 1712 he came to England, to induce the Ministers not to make a separate peace. He was unsuccessful; and, after the Treaty of Utrecht, he was left to carry on the war alone against Villars, with whom he eventually entered into a negotiation which was followed by the Peace of Rastadt. Once more he was called upon to fight the Turks, in 1716, and defeated the Grand Vizier by the splendid victory of Peterwardein and the capture of Belgrade—achievements which he effected with an army of 10,000 men against 150,000 of the enemy. Peace being restored, he retired into private life, being only called upon to resume his command for a short and uneventful campaign when the crown of Poland was in dispute. He died in 1736, and left behind him a reputation to which the first Napoleon bore testimony when he declared that the plans of his campaigns evinced a perfect knowledge of the art of war.

The statue which has just been inaugurated is designed by M. Fernkorn, the ornamentation of the pedestal being executed by M. Von Rüll, and containing inscriptions in laudation of the hero. It is erected in the People's Garden, opposite the statue of the Archduke Charles; and the ceremony of its inauguration, which took place on the 18th of last month, may be described as an event of state.

By ten o'clock in the morning the temporary galleries or tribunes on the outer "Burg Place," were completely filled, although it had been announced in the *Wiener Zeitung* that the ceremony of unveiling the statue would not begin till eleven. As the clock struck the last-mentioned hour the Emperor and Empress, who were accompanied by their two children and several archdukes, entered the Imperial box, and almost at the same time a great number of officers of rank took possession of the open space in front of it. The galleries to the right and left of the Imperial box were occupied by the great dignitaries of the State, foreign Ministers, high employés, and other persons of note. Behind the statue was posted the "Männer-gesangs-verein" (Society of Male Singers) which sang a lied, by M. Weilen, which begins with the words, "Prince Eugene, the noble knight," and ends with "Austria for ever, for ever!" While the curtains which surrounded the statue were being withdrawn there was great firing of guns and sounding of trumpets, and when the operation was completed Te Deum was sung by the choristers of the Court chapel. After the Archbishop of Vienna had consecrated the statue, the Emperor and his suite went to examine it. His Majesty is said to have expressed to M. von Fernkorn, the sculptor, his perfect satisfaction with it.

At a distance the statue, which is of bronze, looks well, but it will not bear close inspection. The figure of Prince Eugene is remarkably good, but its proportions are those of a giant rather than of a small spare man, as was the hero of Zenta, Belgrade, &c., who in the army had the nickname of the "Little Capuchin." The fore part of the horse is almost perfect, but the hind legs are bad. The tail is a monstrosity, and it is scarcely conceivable how such a distinguished artist as Fernkorn could make such a mistake. The pedestal, on which are several inscriptions, is very elegant. Among them are the words Hochstadt (Blenheim), Malplaquet, and Oudenarde, at which places Prince Eugene fought side by side with that great tactician, the Duke of Marlborough. In the evening a piece called "The Battle of Oudenarde" was played in the Burg Theatre, and, in his report to the Emperor, Prince Eugene is made to say that the victory is mainly due to his distinguished ally and friend, the Duke of Marlborough.



INAUGURATION OF AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF PRINCE EUGENE AT VIENNA.

T H E C A T A C O M B S O F P A R I S

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

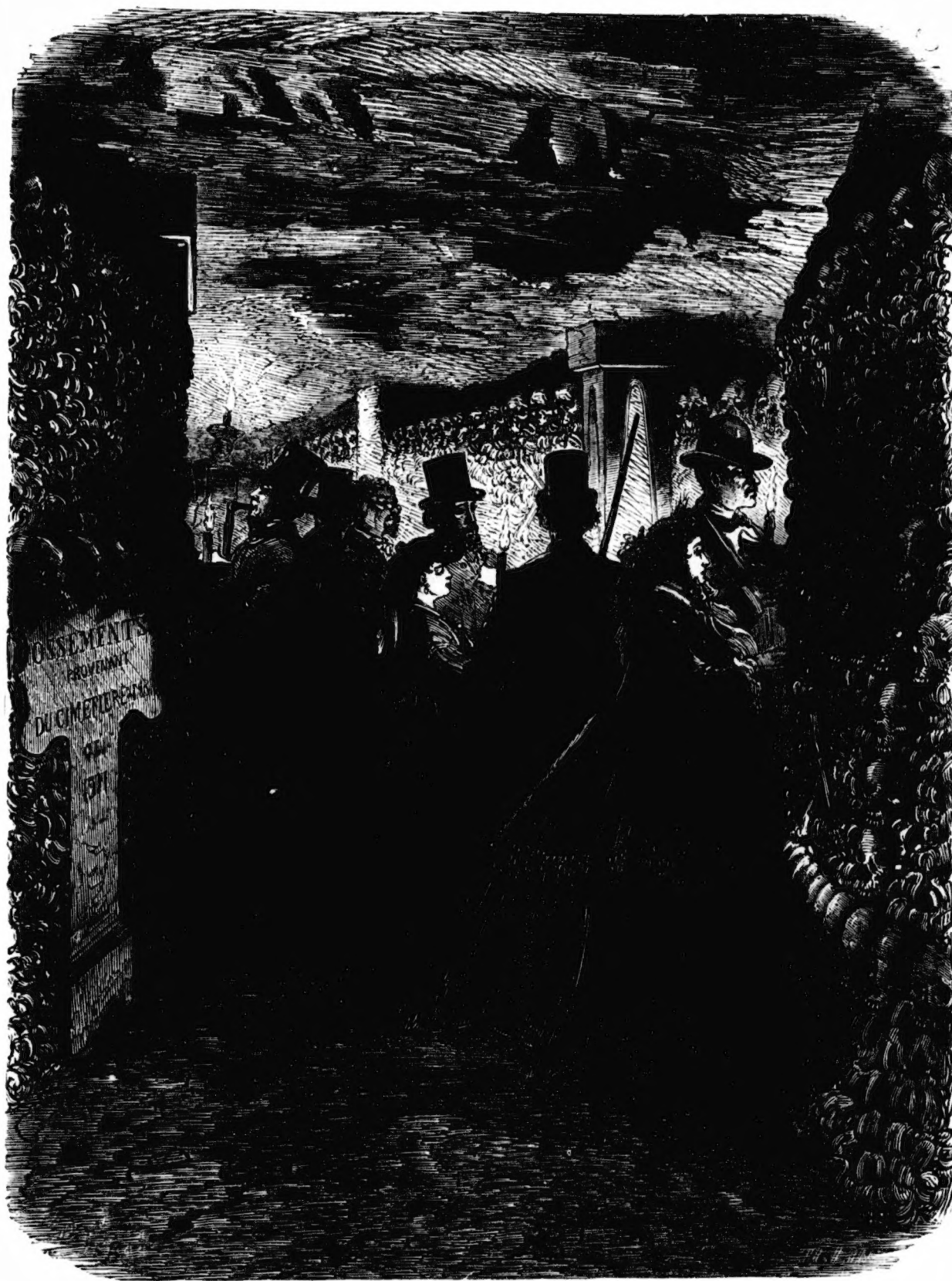
AMIDST all the wonderful sights which the city of Paris has to show, there is one that stands out prominently in the memory of the visitor long after the recollections of the rest are dimmed and their details forgotten.

No such spectacle can be seen in England, and the nearest approach to it is only to be found in what is called the deadhouse of a metropolitan union; but they manage those things so much better in France that there is none of that sordid horror in the Morgue—for it is of the Morgue that we are speaking—which sickens the unwilling spectator who has to "view the body" previous to an inquest in London. Indeed, the Morgue is a public institution, and one of the sights of the French capital—the Morgue (the *visage*), where numbers of people go to look at the faces of the suddenly dead or the drowned through that great partition of glass, behind which they are laid, in waxy stillness, on the marble slabs.

But there is a still more extraordinary sight, to which, a few years ago, those who went to Paris for the first time had their attention specially directed, but which is now, if not forgotten, very seldom visited, since it is only three or four times a year that admission can be gained by a party having special privileges, and no individual inspection is permitted.

Most of our readers have heard of the catacombs, and probably some of them have only half believed in their present existence; but they still exist, and have even been rearranged and kept in order, lately, by a staff of engineers appointed to the work; though, in consequence of the accidents which so often occurred when they were open to inspection, they have been erased from the catalogue of public spectacles.

The catacombs of Paris, like those of Rome, were, in fact, originally quarries from which the stone was taken to build the city; or, rather, the stones for the first building having been taken from the environs, the suburbs gradually extended over the quarries, so that all that part of Paris beyond the ancient limits of the city rested on this hollow foundation. The Faubourg St. Jacques, the Rue de la Harpe, and the Rue Tournon were immediately over the ancient quarries, and in many places pillars had to be erected to sustain the weight of the houses. The principal entrance was near what was then known as the Barrière St. Jacques,



A VISIT TO THE GALLERY OF BONES.

about three millions of human beings, which had been brought from the various cemeteries, particularly that of "Les Innocents," the skulls being placed in conjunction with the bones of the legs and arms in a carefully-arranged series of stacks. Many of these belonged to the victims of the Revolution of 1792, and for these a yearly service was celebrated after the Restoration. The streets of this strange underground city presented an extraordinary appearance, and were not a little incongruous when we consider to what purpose they were adapted. They were marked with names, and very frequently bills, notices, and advertisements were pasted on the walls. Though the height of the roof varied from 10 to 30 or 40 ft., there was frequently great inconvenience in consequence of the closeness of the atmosphere. Under the houses and many of the streets the roof was secured by large stones set in mortar, but in other places where there was only open ground, it was frequently unsupported, or consisted of the bare rock.

The different parts of the catacombs were named, with strange incongruity, after the inscriptions which were first placed there, or from the name of the author of those inscriptions. There were crypts of Ovid, Virgil, Anacreon, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Rousseau, Hervey (of the "Meditations"), Horace, and Malherbes. In 1810 M. de Thury greatly improved this marvellous subterranean charnel-house by stopping the water that dripped through the roof; making galleries through the walls of human bones, which were in some places piled to a thickness of thirty yards; ingeniously contriving to circulate the air through the necks of bottles; cutting channels for the escape of the water; making steps from the lower to the upper excavations, and building pillars to support the roof. For many years there were only two entrances to the quarries, one at the Barrière St. Jacques and the other at the Val de Grace, it having been deemed necessary to secure all the entrances in consequence of the place having been made the head-quarters of a gang of robbers who infested Paris. These robbers, who seem also to have been contrabandists, hit on the ingenious notion of bringing their illegal merchandise into Paris by way of this subterranean road, which extended as far as the plain of Montsouris. It was at this point that they entered, and after the departure



THE SPRING.



THE TOMB OF FRANÇOISE LEGROS.



THE ENTRANCE-GATE.

of the attendants deposited their booty in the cellar of a house in the Faubourg St. Jacques, near the centre of Paris. They were ultimately discovered by the treason of one of their number, and the Administration afterwards caused walls to be built in the catacombs corresponding with the barriers of the city. Many instances have been reported of visitors who, having been lost in the catacombs, perished before they were discovered, and for these combined reasons the place was closed for some years to the general public.

The extent of the excavations is said to be equal to one tenth of the present superficies of Paris; and, according to the official report issued in 1857, the remains of 3,000,000 persons have been deposited there. The skulls and bones which are built into walls in the passages or arranged in galleries have inscriptions above or below them stating the quarter whence they were removed.

About seventy different staircases lead down to the catacombs, but the chief entrance is in the Rue d'Enfer (a corruption of the Rue Inferieure). This underground graveyard extends under the principal streets of the Faubourgs St. Germain, St. Jacques, and St. Marcel, and also beneath a number of the chief buildings, such as the Pantheon, the Luxembourg, and the Observatory. Some of the monuments from the cemeteries which were abolished at the time of the removal of those remains have been preserved, and were taken to the catacombs with the bones which rested beneath them. One of the first of these is that of M^{me}. Françoise Legros, who assisted the unfortunate Latude in his efforts to escape from the Bastille, previous to his release in 1784. Not far from this place is a spring, the water of which flows into a stone basin containing gold fish; and, near the same place, an excavation in the form of a chapel, the decorations being human bones. No visitor is allowed to descend without a guide, and the members of each party must keep together, since, although the streets are still named in accordance with those above them, and a thick black line is painted on the floor, to indicate the route to each place of exit, the danger is still considerable.

Our readers may imagine the strange and awful effect presented by this city of the dead, when it was recently illuminated by the electric light, that M. Nadar might obtain the photographs from which our Engravings are taken.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE great musical event of the week has been the production of "Ida" at the Royal English Opera. We need scarcely say that it was successful, for when was an English opera ever brought out that failed? We have heard a good many in our time; more than we can remember—many more than we should like to hear again; but we cannot call to mind one English opera that was not very much applauded the first night, in which several pieces were not encored, and at the end of which all the principal singers were not called before the curtain. No one, however, is much to blame for this. If we ourselves were capable of writing either a good or a bad opera we should expect our friends to applaud the chief airs, even though they were only commonplace imitations of the well-known ballads which are manufactured in such perfection by Mr. Balfe. We should also expect to be called before the curtain, and should insist upon leading Mr. Alfred Mellon upon the stage, and should (we hope) have enough good taste to point to him and to express, by such pantomime as we might happen to have at our command, that he was the true author of the work's success, and that the composer was a mere nobody—a point on which we should, nevertheless, have all the time our own private opinion. These little manifestations are *de rigueur* whenever a new opera is brought out in England, always supposing it to be the work of an Englishman, and of an Englishman resident in London, and, above all, of an Englishman moving in London society. The success, then, of Mr. Leslie's "Ida," on Wednesday night, did not take us by surprise; and as it had been got up with great care, and was most creditably executed, it was quite natural that the audience should be delighted with it. The libretto, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, is better written than the great majority of librettos; but the story has one important defect—it is unintelligible. We may state, however, without fear of contradiction, that the scene is laid in Germany, and that the piece is founded on a legend in which storks play an important part—a "kind of goose" which, as a clever writer in the *Telegraph* has observed, belongs less to Germany than to Holland.

The family of Hainfeld is under the especial guardianship of a family of storks, who build their nests every year on one of the towers of the Hainfeld family castle. Their protection, however, does not, at first, seem to be worth much; for, as soon as the Hainfelds are threatened with serious danger, the birds fly away. But after the occurrence of an immense number of intricately woven incidents, including the capture of the castle by storm, its loss by play, and its ruin by neglect to execute repairs, Rudolph, "Ida's secret husband," shoots a stork, on whose neck "a little mysterious medallion of lead, containing a closely-written paper" is discovered. By this paper Rudolph finds that some lost title-deeds and other papers are stowed away in a secret passage which communicates with a dungeon, in which a "half-witted" youth, called Damian, has shut up Ida, the lady to whom Rudolph stands in the relation of secret husband. Storks, madmen, half-witted youths, crazy students, and the Chamberlain of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Donnerhausen do the most unaccountable things throughout the piece, which abounds in violence and crime of all kinds. At last Adrian, who, like most of the other personages in the opera, is mad, discovers, in a fit of insanity, some more title-deeds which were concealed by certain machinery which only a madman would have thought of moving, and which Adrian, being mad, does move. Adrian, having turned his madness to account, recovers his reason; and, if it was not for an "abyss" in which the "secret husband" and his wife seem to be on the point of falling, the piece would now come to an end. Ultimately, the "abyss" is escaped, when "Adrian (to quote from the 'argument' prefixed to the libretto), restored to reason, and with his family possessions again in his hands, embraces his brother-in-law, and seeks forgiveness from his injured sister." It surely would be more natural, and also more effective, were he to embrace his sister and to apply to his injured brother-in-law for forgiveness.

The great mistake made by both librettist and composer has been to take such a story as this for the subject of an opera. We have not, it is true, told the whole of it; but it is altogether unintelligible, and if we had given the very long "argument" in the author's own words the reader would still have been unable to make anything of it. Let us now add that the songs are very much better than the story; that the music to which they are set is bright and pleasant enough without being strikingly original; and that the execution of the music is all that can be desired. M^{lle}. Gillies, the new soprano, and Mr. Cummings, a tenor already very favourably known in the concert-room, but new to the stage, are great acquisitions to the theatre. Nothing could have been better than the manner in which these representatives of the much-tried lovers sang the music allotted to them. Mr. Patey, too, one of our very best baritones, greatly distinguished himself; Mr. Corri, though suffering severely from illness, made the most praiseworthy efforts to do justice to his part. That the orchestra was admirable need scarcely be added.

THE BLACKS OF JAMAICA.—At the last census of Jamaica, in May, 1861, the white population was 13,816 in number, being in the proportion of one white to thirty-two black or coloured. Since that time some thousands of Indian coolies have been introduced into the island as labourers. The total population in 1861 was 441,264. The number of children in schools was returned at 26,167 in 1863; the return for 1861 had shown the exceptionally large number of 40,670, but that was the census year, and it is supposed that returns were taken in that year which included Sunday schools. The present is the fourth negro rebellion in the annals of Jamaica. On Feb. 22, 1745, about 900 negro slaves were detected in a conspiracy to destroy all the white inhabitants of the island. In 1795 the maroons, a community of fugitive slaves who had obtained permission to settle in the northern part of the island, revolted, and were not reduced to subjection until March 11, 1796. The most alarming outbreak, however, took place on Dec. 22, 1831, when the island was placed under martial law, and most stringent measures and numerous executions followed.

IRELAND.

THE O'DONOGHUE.—The O'Donoghue—we are told by an organ of the repeal party—has decided to bring his property into the Landed Estates Court. This course, it appears, has been rendered necessary by a "too open-handed generosity in fighting the people's cause." Numerous friends have "expatriated" with him, and the Roman Catholic Bishops, it is said, have declared their readiness to join in any effort to preserve to the Chieftain of the Glens the patrimony which "the sword of Cromwell and the attainders of William had spared." But the O'Donoghue's own tenantry, it would appear, have taken the matter in hand, and have formed a committee, with the view of raising among themselves and the tenant-farmers of Ireland a sufficient sum to purchase the estates, the new title-deeds of which they propose to present to the great champion of "Irish nationality."

SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—The election of Rector of the Edinburgh University took place on Saturday last. By a majority of more than two to one Mr. Carlyle was elected. The numbers were—Mr. Carlyle, 657; Mr. Disraeli, 310.—Professor Masson delivered his introductory address at the University on Monday, in presence of a large and enthusiastic assemblage. The learned Professor, after alluding to his former connection with the University as a student, and to his predecessors in the chair which he now occupied, stated that he would devote his utmost energies to the duties before him. There were three sets of occupations obviously included in these—the first being a course of lectures on rhetoric and the principles of literature; the second, a course of lectures on the history of our own English literature; and the third, practical instruction in English composition, and as far as conditions would admit, on public reading and speaking. Dr. Stevenson opened the class of divinity and Church history, and Dr. Lee that of biblical criticism, the latter advertising chiefly to the action taken by Dissenting churches in reference to the revival of the degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

RINDERPEST IN SHEEP.—During the last few weeks several experiments have been undertaken in Edinburgh, at the request of the French Government, to test the accuracy of the statement that sheep are liable to be affected with rinderpest. In the first series of experiments four sheep were kept in the same stable with animals very seriously affected with rinderpest, and were, besides, inoculated with the secretions obtained from the same animals. The results appear to have been entirely negative. In a second series of experiments, four sheep were inoculated with the lachrymal secretion and with the milk of cows affected with rinderpest; of these, one is stated to have exhibited, on the sixth day after the inoculation, symptoms of ill-health. Subsequently all the symptoms of rinderpest became developed, and the animal died on Tuesday morning. We understand that at the post-mortem examination, which was performed on Tuesday in the presence of Professor MacLagan and Dr. Andrew Wood, the lesions which are considered to be characteristic of rinderpest were found to exist. In order to prove to the more conclusively the nature of the disease which caused the death of the sheep experimented upon, a calf was on Saturday inoculated with some of the secretions obtained from it. As yet the animal appears to be in perfect health. If, as is confidently expected, it falls a victim to rinderpest, no doubt can be entertained that the statement that sheep may become affected with the cattle plague is perfectly correct.

THE PROVINCES.

THE COLSTON CHARITIES AT BRISTOL.—The city of Bristol rejoices in a charity bequeathed to its people by a citizen of the name of Colston. All classes of Bristolians agree to support and extend that charity, but they do so in a peculiar way. The Whigs dine together and subscribe to its funds under the name of the Anchor Society; the Conservatives do the same under the designation of the Dolphin Society; while a third party, who decline to mix up their charity with politics in any shape, associate together as the Grateful Society. The effect of this division, however, is to benefit the funds of the charity, as a struggle is constantly kept up as to which society shall raise the largest funds. The anniversary meetings for this year were held on Monday. At the Anchor Society the city members were present, and Sir Morton Peto entertained the company with a narrative of his recent excursion to the United States.

THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND THEIR WORKMEN.—The colliers working in the South Yorkshire coal-field met in thousands on Monday last, at Wombwell, Yorkshire, to take the final step towards their demand for an advance of 10 per cent upon the wages at present paid by their masters. The meeting was an immense one, the Elsecar, Darfield Main, Wombwell Main, Edmonds Main, Rawmarsh, Worsbrough, the Silkstone, and all the leading colliers being well represented as regards the workmen. It was unanimously resolved that the demand for 10 per cent be insisted on; and the meeting pledged itself not to rest satisfied till this, in its opinion, just demand was conceded. From present appearances, there is likely to be a long struggle. Its commencement, which will probably date from a month after next pay-day, is, so far as the colliery proprietors are concerned, unfortunate, for the present season is an uncommonly brisk one; but there is no doubt they will enter upon the struggle with the utmost determination. There will not, however, be a general strike on the part of the men, nor yet a general lock-out on the part of the masters, judging from the present phase of the dispute. The plan of procedure determined upon seems to be as follows:—The men will give notice for the advance of 10 per cent, and, if not complied with then, a month's notice, at two of the principal pits. The "out" men will then be supported by the remainder of the workmen in the district. The course the masters will adopt in this emergency is said to be this:—They will support the proprietors of those pits selected, thus rendering the contest one of capital, the only disadvantage on the part of the coalowners whose works are closed being the probable loss they will experience, when work is resumed, by the orders of their present customers being diverted into other channels. The Edmonds Main and Darfield Main pits are said to be the first pits where the notice will be given and issue joined. A few days will disclose the exact steps to be taken by both sides.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL RESTORATION.—The work of restoration of Worcester Cathedral is now in full progress. It will be remembered that at a recent county meeting it was stated that a sum of £32,000 was required to complete the restoration, and about half that sum was raised at the meeting. The principal work now in hand is the restoration of the tower, and visitors to Worcester can readily see how much of that work has been begun. The four pinnacles and altogether between 20 ft. and 30 ft. of masonry (sandstone) have been removed, so that the tower now presents a very dilapidated appearance. The work of removing the stone is a tedious operation, owing to the height of the tower; but the new stone is nearly ready to replace the old. The walls of the tower will be displaced down to a line above the belfry windows. The bells have been removed, and will be replaced by a new peal, intended to equal those of York Minster. For this a special fund has been raised by the Rev. R. Cattley, Minor Canon of the cathedral, this work being undertaken as a testimonial to the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester (Dr. Peel). Five of the bells are now hung in the nave of the cathedral, and will be sold. One has already been sold, and negotiations for the sale of three others are being carried on. Some of these bells are of very ancient date, and have upon them inscriptions which the local historiographers have strangely misread. Their removal from the belfry has afforded facilities for deciphering these inscriptions. The peal was originally one of eight bells. No. 1 (now in use at Holy Trinity Church, Worcester) has upon it the local inscription, "God save our King." No. 2 was stolen during the progress of the restoration works, two years ago. No. 3 is removed to one of the transepts and is used for the daily service. It is named after Bishop Wulstan, the founder of the cathedral, and bears the following inscription:—"In honore sancti Wulstani episcopi." No. 4 had evidently an inscription at some time, which has been cut off. This is believed to have been "Honi soit qui mal y pense." No. 5 was recast by Rudhall, of Gloucester, in 1830. No. 6 has the following inscribed upon it:—"Hoc opere impleto, Jesu virtute faveto." No. 7 has the following upon it:—"Habeo nomen Gabrielis, missi de celis." No. 8 was also recast by Rudhall, of Gloucester, having been cracked when tolled on the death of William IV. This bell originally bore the following inscription, according to the old authorities:—

I, sweetly toiling, men do call,
To taste on meat that feeds the soul.

All the bells are remarkably musical. The new door at the west entrance of the nave is completed, and the restoration of the north porch, the principal entrance to the cathedral, with the exception of the statuary and the decorative part of the work, is nearly finished.

SPOONER AND ATTWOOD'S BANK.—It is stated that the affairs of the late bank of Attwoods, Spooner, Marshalls, and Co., of Birmingham, which stopped payment on the 10th of March, with liabilities very little short of £1,000,000, have within the last two months been finally closed, the creditors having received a first and final dividend of 11s. 3d. in the pound. It will be recollected that by a unanimous vote of a large meeting of the creditors at the Townhall in Birmingham it was resolved to take the administration of the estate out of bankruptcy, under section 110 of the last Bankruptcy Act. The assignees almost immediately afterwards made a very advantageous sale of the assets of the bank to the Birmingham Joint-stock Bank (limited), in consideration of the latter paying the creditors 11s. 3d. in the pound. The payment of the dividend commenced in June, only three months after the stoppage, and the whole of the creditors—nearly 5000 in number—received their dividends before the end of September, with the exception of a few cases, where, from absence or otherwise, payment is unavoidably delayed. It is stated also that, although a power existed of applying to the Bankruptcy Court, under section 136, in case of difference or difficulty, after the administration had been taken out of court, not a single application has been made to the court, and, in fact, this large estate has been administered without any litigation. This is a good illustration of the working of a system of administration out of court, but with power to recur to the court for the aid of its strong arm in case of need that has been contended for.

THE NORWEGIAN STORTHING has adopted the treaty of commerce with France, without any alterations.

THE FENIANS.

THE Irish Judges have decided that no action can lie against the Lord Lieutenant for acts done in his official character, and the plaintiff of Mr. Clarke Luby has, consequently, been dismissed.

Judgment was given in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, on the application on behalf of the Fenian prisoners for a rule for a criminal information against Sir J. Gray, M.P., the proprietor of the *Freeman*. The plaintiffs charged that they had been libelled in the *Freeman* by the insertion of the reports of their cases at the police court, by leading articles, and by the publication of certain passages in a pastoral letter of Dr. Cullen. The Court unanimously granted the conditional order as to the leading articles and the pastoral letter, but refused it in reference to the police-court reports. The Lord Chief Justice, Justice Fitzgerald, and Justice O'Brien held that newspapers were privileged to publish police reports, while Mr. Justice Hayes held they were not, and would have granted a conditional order in reference to the police reports also.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre in Ireland, has been arrested. He does not seem to have gone far away from Dublin. He was captured on Saturday morning in a house, which he had taken under the name of Herbert, in the suburbs of Dublin. Three other men were also arrested in the same house. After securing the prisoners the house was searched, and in the adjoining bedrooms were arrested Messrs. Kickham, Duffy, and Brophy, who were in bed at the time. In one of the rooms were found four revolvers, capped and loaded. The prisoners' clothes were next searched, and all documents found in them, together with those found in the house, were taken possession of by the authorities. There were over thirty constables engaged in the arrest, who were all armed.

Fairfield House, where the prisoners were arrested, was magnificently furnished, and possessed all the requisites of a first-class establishment. In the bed-room of Stephens were found £20 in notes and a case of revolvers. On Francis Kickham a key, two revolvers, memorandum-books, £40 in gold, £33 in notes, and a cheque for £40. In the possession of Duffy were found a duplicate bill of exchange for £1525, drawn in favour of George Hopper, and a £1 note. There was also a sum of £600 found in the house.

Stephens, Kickham, Duffy, and Brophy were brought before Mr. Stronge for examination on Tuesday. Evidence was given of their connection with the Fenian organisation, and it was shown by documents found in Stephens's house that he had been in communication with the prisoners already committed for trial, through the medium of an attorney named Nolan; and, in fact, was taking a part in the management of their defence. A German, named Schofield, who had been sent to Dublin by the British Consul in New York, proved that certain documents produced, but not read, were in the handwriting of John O'Mahony, the head of the movement in America. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Stephens made and signed the following statement:—"I deliberately and conscientiously repudiate the existence of British law in Ireland, its right, or even its existence in Ireland. I defy and despise any punishment it may inflict on me."

Everyone seemed favourably impressed with the appearance of Stephens. Pre-eminently a "smart man," he is rather below the middle stature, with smooth cheeks, a fair complexion, a fine, large auburn beard, and hair of a light-brown colour, curling round the back of the head, the front and top being entirely bald, showing a very good development of the intellectual and moral faculties, "firmness" being remarkably large. The eyes are small, lively, and restless; the temperament is evidently sanguine and nervous, indicating quickness of perception, energy, and determination. He speaks fluently and correctly, with a slight Yankee accent. His manners are gentlemanly, saving a certain abruptness and impatience. He was, however, apparently very much at ease during the day—not at all like a prisoner charged with a great crime, but rather like an attorney watching a case, with a full consciousness of his own superior ability and the goodness of his cause, with a sovereign contempt for "the other side."

Mr. Kickham is quite a contrast to Mr. Stephens. He is a much taller man, with lengthened features, sallow complexion, abundance of dark hair and beard, and rather a heavy manner, which may be accounted for by the fact that he is very deaf, and is obliged to converse with the aid of a trumpet with a very long tube. He is an educated, gentlemanly person, apparently earnest and truthful. He anxiously and strongly repudiated what he called the assassination doctrines that had been laid to the charge of the Fenians. Duffy is a delicate-looking youth, having the appearance of a pale compositor in the habit of working all night. Brophy is a healthy-looking young man, of respectable appearance, very like what he professes to be, a builder. Like Messrs. Stephens and Kickham, he was dressed in fine black broadcloth. Stephens seems to pay particular attention to his toilet, and strives to maintain the character of a man of high cultivation and elegant taste. He is said to be a good scholar, acquainted with modern languages, and to have been a private tutor in two or three highly respectable families in this country.

NATIVE WARS are said to prevail at Sierra Leone. This can hardly mean that disturbances exist in the colony; but it points rather to the contiguous territories.

THE PARSEE LIFE-BEAT of the National Life-boat Institution was fortunately the means of saving twenty-one lives from the ship *Orso*, of North Shields, which went ashore off Polling, on the Norfolk coast, on Monday night last. The Whitburn life-boat of the same institution also succeeded, on Tuesday evening, in rescuing the crew of six men of the schooner *Token*, of Jersey, which had gone on Whitburn Rocks.

BURNING OF THE FIERY STAR.—Some months ago the news was received in this country of the burning of the Australian ship *Fiery Star*, the rescue of about seventeen of her passengers and crew, and the uncertainty attending the fate of about seventy more who put off in the ship's boats. There is now too much reason to fear that the whole have perished. A gunboat was sent to the Chatham Islands, which it was hoped they might have reached, but no tidings had been heard of them; and, as months had elapsed and no news come to hand, all hope of their being saved is given up.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE.—On Sunday morning the Dean of Carlisle, in preaching his first sermon as Incumbent of the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, explained the motives by which he was actuated in taking the living and the plans he intended to carry out. It might occur to some of the parishioners, he said, "Why should you, as it were, come out of the dignified solitude in which you are supposed to live, and at your time of life take upon you and volunteer anything that looks like increased trusteeship or responsibility? Why, in a word, should you come forward and seek to put yourself in the place of a pastor and minister of the city?" He believed he had very good reasons for doing so. The more deliberately he examined the foundation of the religious body of which he was the head, the more he came to the conclusion that the souls of that city were put into their hands as a sacred trust. Every church in the city was in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. They were originally worked by curates; but he had no doubt that, in law, in morals, in equity, and in the sight of God, the Dean and Chapter of every cathedral city had the souls of that city and the pastors of that city put into their hands as a sacred trust. He had not presented himself to the living of St. Mary's; but his fellow-labourers of the Chapter presented it to him, because they knew he took it from no worldly motive, but in order to promote works which none except one in his position could accomplish. There was a parish of 8000 or 9000 souls, with a church holding 400. That had been going on for years and years, but now there was a concurrence of social and political circumstances, which would, he believed, enable them satisfactorily in some measure to wipe out the guilt and neglect of years, and make the Church of England in Carlisle what she ought to be—taking the lead in every great spiritual work and every moral influence that could exist among them. Therefore his anxiety and great motive in taking this living was that he might multiply the pastors and ministers; that, instead of one ill-paid, hard-worked labourer, there should be several ministers. He hoped to put among them immediately two active men. The Dean went on to point out how unsuitable the present church (the nave of Carlisle Cathedral) is as a place of worship. Few of the congregation were probably aware of the real origin of that place of worship. It was this. Whenever the Augustine monks founded a priory they always gave part of the nave for the benefit of the parishioners; but then all was open, and no service was performed in the nave except when there was none in the cathedral. So it had been in this building for centuries, and it was only of late years that this nave was shut up and the service carried on in this way, subject to interruptions from the adjoining cathedral. The object of the chapter in presenting him to the living was to remove this church from the nave of the cathedral; but an equally important object in his mind was to build a new church.

LAW AND CRIME.

MR. EDWIN MEADE, a gentleman connected with the engineering department of the Bank of England, arranged to meet his wife, with an infant in her company, at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Meade brought with him some refreshments for the child. While engaged in administering these, he was startled by the familiarity of a fellow who demanded of Mrs. Meade what was in the bottle from which the child was receiving drink. Mrs. Meade replied that it was tea, upon which the stranger demanded to taste it. Mr. Meade became indignant at the man's impudence, whereupon he announced himself as a detective, produced his warrant-card, and took the whole party into custody on a charge of having attempted to pick pockets. The gentleman was first rudely searched; then he, the lady, and the child, were marched, in charge, along the centre transept, through the crowd, to the police-station at Gipsy-hill. The detective ordered assistant constables to "separate the woman," and to "allow no conversation;" and in this disgraceful fashion the gentleman, lady, and child were taken to the Gipsy-hill station. There they were detained for inquiry as to the truth of Mr. Meade's statement of his own identity. Upon this being ascertained, they were discharged. Mr. Meade wrote for satisfaction to the Crystal Palace directors. They were, of course, very sorry, but the detective was not their servant; consequently, they were not liable for his acts. Then Mr. Meade applied to a police magistrate for a summons against the detective, Aaron Warren, 259 P., for excess of duty in taking him, complainant, into custody. Warren, under the advice of his solicitor, Mr. Wontner, offered a most humble apology. Mr. Meade offered to accept this, and to waive the prosecution, on condition that the apology should be twice published. Then arose the inspector of the P. Division, and announced that the consent on the part of a policeman to the publication of an apology would be "contrary to the regulations of the force." As Mr. Meade was, as before stated, in the employ of the Bank of England, the authorities of which prudently exercise the strictest supervision over the characters of all connected with their establishment, it was decided on the part of the prosecution that, in default of a published apology, the case must be heard. The result was that the "detective" was fined 40s. There was no evidence whatever that this detective had the slightest ground for the apprehension of Mr. Meade. His own instructions to his solicitor, that he had seen some one committing the offence charged and had mistaken Mr. Meade for the person whom he had followed, might or might not have been true—might or might not have been a clever afterthought on the part of himself or another. There is evidence of the policeman's impertinence—unjustifiable even towards a thief; of Mr. Meade's resentment of the detective's conduct; and of the regulations preventing such an apology as policy—to say nothing of propriety—would have dictated. This is the first the public has heard of this police regulation. We will tell them another, by way of antidote. Had Mr. Meade, instead of proceeding before a magistrate, sued Warren for false imprisonment, he must have gained a verdict, with heavy damages; and, by the police regulations, no policeman becoming bankrupt on account of such an action can continue in the force. So that Mr. Meade would either have received a verdict, and damages for the outrage committed upon him, or have had the satisfaction of knowing that the wrongdoer had been dismissed. As it is, Warren produces certificates to character, pays 40s. fine, and is discharged, clearly having the best of his little encounter with a gentleman who had been bold enough to swear at him for his impudence.

Mr. Job Cadwell, the well-known publisher, of the Strand, to whom the public is indebted for bringing out numerous teetotal periodicals, has been the victim either of a shameful fraud or a comical hoax. Some one, under the name of "De Lalor," has caused to be printed, under Mr. Cadwell's imprimatur, a work in which the reader is cautioned against eating bread or drinking water (the former being described as the staff of death rather than the staff of life), and spirituous liquors are recommended as conducive to longevity. Mr. Cadwell applied to a magistrate, and was informed that an indictment for forgery would probably be unsuccessful. Perhaps the copies sent to Mr. Cadwell exhausted the edition, and only carried out a clumsy joke on the part of the writer.

The Rev. Martin Wade Meara instituted a suit against his wife to compel her to live with him. His conduct had been very bad indeed—in fact, such as to subject him, while at Ramsgate, to being mobbed upon the sands, where the company is not usually of a ruffianly character. Upon this he left his wife there, omitting to pay the rent of their lodgings, but taking care to pocket her jewellery. He had sworn at her, deprived her of money, threatened and assaulted her, and at length deserted her; after which, not having a penny wherewith to support her, he brought his suit in *forma pauperis* against her. His petition was dismissed, and the Judge remarked that it was one of the most scandalous cases ever brought before the Court. A decree for judicial separation was made on behalf of the wife.

The new chemical toy, the "Pharaoh's serpents," has been brought into Chancery. An injunction was applied for to prevent defendants from selling the "serpents" in boxes bearing the labels of the plaintiffs, the original patentees, who reside at Paris. The motion stands over for argument, and to enable plaintiffs to file a bill. From the reports, it would appear that the boxes and labels only are sought to be protected. Surely it can scarcely be that the plaintiffs are advised as to the validity of a patent for the ignition of a long-known chemical salt. It is well known that the "serpents" consist only of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, and that the external coating of tin-foil has nothing to do with their combustion.

At the Ilford Petty Sessions, the proprietor of a booth appeared to hear judgment on a charge against him of having allowed stage plays to be performed therein, the same not being a licensed theatre. His defence was that he had applied for a license; but it had been decided that his booth was not a theatre, and the license had therefore been refused. The Bench at Ilford decided that it was a theatre within the meaning of the Act, and fined him £3 and costs. The defendant gave notice

of appeal. It may easily be understood that, while a place of popular entertainment may possess few of those requirements of a theatre demanded by the magistrates as conditions necessary to a license, if the proprietor insists practically on converting it into a theatre by giving dramatic performances, he may not be allowed to take advantage of the deficiencies of his own establishment as an excuse for playing without a license. So that, after all, one bench of magistrates may refuse a license to a booth, as not being a theatre, and another bench may convict the owner for keeping an unlicensed theatre; and yet both may be right.

DELAYING A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

AT the Manchester County Court, last week, in the case of "Warburton against the London and North-Western Railway Company," adjourned from a previous sitting, an important point was raised as to the liability of railway companies for delay in the conveyance of passengers. The plaintiff, Mr. Samuel Warburton, is a contractor, residing at Harpurhey. At 11.30 on the night of Aug. 23 he took an excursion for three days from Manchester to London and back. The train did not arrive at Crewe until after the train for London had left, and he had to remain at an hotel until five o'clock next morning, and did not arrive in London until ten o'clock. This detention rendered him unable to fulfil an appointment which he had made to meet a person on business that morning at eight o'clock at the Isle of Dogs, and he was obliged to remain an extra day in town, for which he claimed five guineas and other expenses, amounting, altogether, to £4 19s. Mr. T. Jordan, barrister, who appeared for the defendants, contended that the company were not liable. He said this was a very important case, both for railway companies and the public in general. There were two questions arising out of it. The first was, whether a printed condition in the time-bills, and referred to on the tickets, did not exempt railway companies from such claims as this. The particular part of the conditions to which he would direct the attention of the Court, as set forth on the time-bill produced, was as follows:—"The directors give notice that the company do not undertake that the trains shall start or arrive at the times specified in the bills, nor will they be accountable for any loss, inconvenience, or injury which may arise from delay or detention." This condition being referred to on the ticket and plainly set forth on the time-bills was a contract binding upon the plaintiff, who must therefore be nonsuited. It was a remarkable fact, this point had never been definitely settled until recently by the superior courts, notwithstanding the great number of railway cases that had been decided during the last thirty years. In a case reported in the *Law Journal* for October, page 31, and in the "Common Pleas," page 246, "Hurst v. Great Western Railway Company," Mr. Justice Montague Smith expressed an opinion that a condition similar to that in the present case was binding upon the plaintiff. The same point was raised during the present week in the same court in the case of "Prevost v. the Great Eastern Railway Company," and Lord Chief Justice Erle held that the condition was binding and that the plaintiff must be nonsuited. His Honour said that under the Railway Traffic Act a Judge had power to decide whether certain conditions were reasonable or not. Mr. Jordan said that only applied to the transit of goods, and not to passengers, and the delay in this case was unavoidable, for the train was compelled to wait for the mails. His Honour—Do you mean that the company can say that they will not be responsible for any inconvenience at all that may arise from detention; for instance, if a person is kept a whole day between Manchester and London, and put to great inconvenience, is the condition you mention to excuse the company altogether, however gross their negligence may have been? Mr. Jordan—I say it does. It is no matter where the delay takes place, whether it be at starting, during the journey, or near the end of it, this condition is part of the contract as between the company and the passenger, and it is only reasonable that it should be enforced, because the question of reasonable or unreasonable delay does not arise. The Judge—I think it does. The first question is, whether the company are not bound to put down the passenger in London at the very time mentioned in the bills. I think they are not. But another question arises—Do they not contract to carry within a reasonable time, and, if so, may I not conclude that a reasonable time is that which is mentioned in their own bills? On that point I am against you; but there is a third question as to the right of the company to put a condition in their time-bills which will exempt them from liability to any passenger, however great the loss or inconvenience occasioned by their neglect may be. Mr. Jordan said the argument as to the liability to carry within a reasonable time might hold good at common law; but this, he submitted, was a special contract, which exempted the company from liability. The second point was this—supposing the company were liable for breach of contract, ought the plaintiff to be entitled to claim five guineas for the loss of a day's time? The rule laid down in "Sedgwick" for damages would apply to the present case—viz, all losses which might fairly be considered as having been in the contemplation of the parties at the time the agreement was entered into; but it surely could not have been contemplated by the company that the plaintiff had an engagement at the Isle of Dogs, which their delay would cause him to break. Mr. Jordan further submitted that the plaintiff had not lost a day as alleged, for he admitted that he arrived in London at ten o'clock in the morning. His Honour agreed that the plaintiff could not claim on the ground of having broken an engagement at the Isle of Dogs; but he might get damages in another way by suing upon the breach of contract to carry within a reasonable time. However, as the case was one of great importance, he would take time to consider his judgment.

A POINT OF BANKRUPTCY LAW.—At the Secondaries' Court, in an action in one of the superior courts, "Spradbury v. Jewell," the question was raised whether a deed or bill of exchange given in renewal of a debt under bankruptcy could be recovered. The plea was that the plaintiff had knowledge that it was a debt discharged by bankruptcy. Mr. Marriott was counsel for the plaintiff, a wine and spirit merchant in the City, and Mr. Denny for the defendant, a clerk in Chatham Dockyard. The defendant was a bankrupt last year, and obtained his order of discharge, setting aside £50 a year. Some months afterwards he gave a licensed victualler named Platt the bill in question, which he paid away to the plaintiff. Mr. Denny said the bill was void by the Bankruptcy Act, and the object of the Legislature was to protect bankrupts. Mr. Marriott said a bona fide holder could recover, and the plea had not been supported. Mr. Secondary Potter ruled that the defendant had not proved that the plaintiff knew that the bill was in renewal. Mr. Denny had done all he could, but the plaintiff must recover. Verdict accordingly.

RATHER HARD, SURELY!—Letitia McIntosh, a widow, sixty-eight years old, having no home, was charged with begging alms of foot-passengers in the Liverpool-road. An officer of the Mendicity Society stated that he saw the defendant offer some matches for sale. She afterwards went to a shop and begged, saying that she wanted money to get a bed with. He followed her to the Islington Workhouse, and heard her ask for a night's lodging, upon which he took her into custody. He had before charged her at this court, and she was then sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. The defendant, who emphatically denied the charge, said she did not think that it was any harm to go to the workhouse and ask for a night's lodging. If she had begged why was she not then taken in charge? Mr. Barker sentenced her to a month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

IN the early part of the week considerable inactivity prevailed in the market for national stock at dropping currency. Since then, however, about average quantities of stock have been absorbed, and the quotations have rather advanced. Consols, for Money, have

New Three per Cents, 87 1/4; Exchequer Bills, March, 6s. to 2s. dis; 2s. dis, June, 8s. to 4s. dis. Bank Stock has been 24s to 25s; India Stock, 215 to 218; Ditto Five per Cents, 104 1/2 to 105 1/2; Rupee Paper, 100 1/2 to 101 1/2, and 107 to 108; India Bonds, 11s. to 16s. prem.

There has been a steady, but by no means active, demand for money for commercial purposes, at the annexed rates for the best paper.

Thirty Days' Bills 6 1/2 per cent.
Sixty Days' 7 1/2
Three Months' 7 3/4
Four Months' 8
Six Months' 8 1/2

The price for short loans in the Stock Exchange is about 6 per cent.

Very little gold has been sent into the Bank of England, and most of the supplies now on passage are expected to be taken for export.

The Council for India have disposed of £250,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at very full prices.

Spanish Securities have ruled heavy, at reduced quotations; otherwise, the Foreign House has been tolerably steady. Brazilian Five per Cents, 1865, have been done at 7 1/2; Senos 4 1/2; Six per Cents, 5 1/2; Colombia Six per Cents, 80; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 93 1/2; Ditto, 1864, 91 1/2; Greek Five per Cents, 17 1/2; Ditto, Coupons, 6 1/2; Italian Five per Cents, 1861, 64 1/2; Ditto, 1863, 74 1/2; Mexican Three per Cents, 25 1/2; Ditto, 1864, 24 1/2; New Grenada, 15 1/2; Portuguese Three per Cents, 40 1/2; Russian 1860 per Cents, 23 1/2; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 20 1/2; ex div. Brazilian Five per Cents, 74 1/2; Spanish Three per Cents, 44 1/2; Ditto, Deferred, 37 1/2; Ditto, Finesse, 24 1/2; Ditto, Certificates, 15 1/2; Turkish Six per Cents, 1854, 90 1/2; Ditto, 1858, 75 1/2; Ditto, 1859, 75 1/2; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1859, 43 1/2; and Ditto Two-and-a-half per Cents, 21 1/2; British South Sea, 21 1/2.

The market for gold and silver has been quiet.

Alliance, 3 1/2; Australasia, 7 1/2; British North American, 18; Colonial, 4 1/2; Imperial, 2 1/2; Imperial Ottoman, 16 1/2; London and Brazilian, 4 1/2; London and South-Western, 19; London and Western, 20 1/2; Oriental, 18 1/2; Midland, 18 1/2; New Zealand Banking Corporation, 1 1/2; and Union 48 London, 3 1/2.

Very few transactions have taken place in the Market for Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents have realised 95; Ditto Five per Cents, 82 1/2; Canada Six per Cents, 100; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1885 to 1892, 90 1/2; and Victoria Six per Cents, 100.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive. Atlantic Telegraph, 2 1/2; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 8 1/2; Crystal Palace, 3 1/2; Ebbw Vale, 13 1/2; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 2 1/2; Electric Telegraph, 13 1/2; English and Australian Copper, 1 1/2; Foreign-Exchange, 13 1/2; General Credit, 6 1/2; Hudson's Bay, 15 1/2; Land Securities, 2 1/2; London and Lancashire, 10 1/2; Millwall Freehold Land and Dock, 3 1/2; Millwall Ironworks, 4 1/2; National Discount, 16 1/2; North British Australasian, 4 1/2; Overland, Gurney, and Co., 18 1/2; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, New, 52 1/2; Royal Mail Steam, 116 1/2; Grand Junction Canal, 70; Bombay Gas, 6 1/2; City of London, 40; Imperial, 8 1/2; Imperial Continental, 5 1/2; London, 75 ex div.; Phoenix, 31 1/2; Eastern London Waterworks, 129 1/2; Grand Junction, 80; West Middlesex, 113 1/2; Eagle Insurance, 13 1/2; Indemnity Marine, 127 1/2; Liverpool and London and Globe, 124 1/2; Ocean Marine, 14 1/2; Sun Fire, 203.

The railway market has ruled firm, at full quotations; but in the value of American a slight fall has taken place. The total business transacted this week is but moderate.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very little English wheat has been received up to our market this week. Good and fine samples have changed hands steadily, at full prices; but inferior kinds have been heavily, and to a considerable extent, in foreign hands, of which has been increased—only a limited business has been passing, at about stationary prices. Floating cargoes of grain have moved off steadily, on former terms. Malt and barley have changed hands freely; and other kinds slowly, at last week's currency. There has been a fair demand for malt, at extreme quotations. Oats, however, have met a dull inquiry, at a decline of 6d. per quarter. Both beans and peas have sold freely, at very full prices. In flour, the transactions have been to a moderate extent, at previous currencies.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, 40s. to 45s.; barley, 21s. to 30s.; malt, 48s. to 67s.; oats, 18s. to 30s.; rye, 26s. to 29s.; beans, 41s. to 52s.; peas, 30s. to 44s. per quarter.

CATTLE.—Prime stock has changed hands freely, at very full prices. Otherwise, the demand has ruled inactive.—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 6d., per 8lb. to sink the offal.

PIGS.—A moderate demand for pigs, however, have met a dull inquiry, at a decline of 6d. per quarter. Both beans and peas have sold freely, at very full prices. In flour, the transactions have been to a moderate extent, at previous currencies.

SUGAR.—There is rather more firmness in the demand for most raw sugars, at full quotations. The stock is now 86,500 tons, against 115,772 tons last year. Refined goods are firm, at enhanced currencies.

COFFEE.—Very full prices have been realised for all kinds, with a steady demand. Stock, 12,000 tons, against 10,000 tons in 1884.

RICE.—The demand is still active, and the quotations are well supported. Stock, 26,607 tons, against 33,400 tons last year.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Irish butter is quiet, at about stationary prices. Foreign qualities are very firm. Bacon is held for more money, with a fair inquiry. In the value of hams and lard no change has taken place.

TALLOW.—The trade is firm, at full quotations. F.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 50s. 6d. per cwt. S.C., 46,163 casks, against 50,100 casks last year. Rough tallow, 2s. 8 1/2d. per 8lb.

OILS.—Lined oil is selling at 23s. 10d. per ton. Rape is steady, at 45s. to 46s. coconut, 45s. 4d. to 46s. 4d.; and fine palm, 44s. 10d. to 45s. French turpentine, 47s. 6d. per cwt.

SPICES.—Rum is in moderate request, at about stationary prices. Proof Licuars, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; proof East India, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon. Malt spirit, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Geneva, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; British gin, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per gallon. No change has taken place in the value of brandy.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, 44s. 10s. to 46s.; clover, 45s. to 47s.; and straw, 14s. to 15s. per load.

COALS.—Newcastle, 16s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.; Sunderland, 19s. to 21s.; other kinds, 10s. to 24s. per ton.

HOYERS.—Lime is more offered off freely, at full quotations; but in other kinds very little is going. New hops range from 100s. to 150s. per cwt.

WOOL.—The public sales have been commenced. Privately, the market is heavy.

POTATOES.—The supplies are reasonably good, and the demand is steady, at from 5s. to 10s. per ton.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

BANKRUPT.—W. ABBOTT, Westminster, painter.—J. M. ALLAN, Lilyport-lane, cement manufacturer.—J. AMBLE, Grand Canal, cement merchant.—W. B. BAKER, Sheffield, potato merchant.—J. BLISS, Old Kent-road.—F. W. BOLTON, Herongate, market gardener.—W. BRAME, Caledonian-road, clerk.—B. BUCK, Komford.—H. M. BUDD, Crocyon, schoolmistress.—J. CARTER, Hackney, tailor.—E. O. CLARK, Driffield-road, Victoria-park, licensed victualler.—J. M. CLARK, London, licensed victualler.—J. CLARK, Bow, master carpenter.—T. CROMACK, Islington, commercial traveller.—J. C. CURTIS, Old Kent-road, baker.—A. J. DAVIS, Rotherhithe, barman.—C. DEMMETT, Portman-square, dressmaker.—A. S. DUNBAR, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, gas-fitter.—J. E. ELLIOTT, London, painter.—J. H. ELLIOTT, J. FLOWERS, Wincoburn, farmer.—O. H. FRANK, 9, W. B. HODSON, GUTHRIE, Bow, master carpenter.—T. CROMACK, Islington, commercial traveller.—J. C. CURTIS, Old Kent-road, baker.—A. J. DAVIS, Rotherhithe, barman.—C. 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3's. 6d. and 30s. 6d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.
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This material has all the durability of French Merino, but possesses more warmth, and produces a far more elegant dress. Patterns of the "Real Yeddo" Poplin can only be had at
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An endless variety of Patterns suitable for Ladies' Garbinals, Gentlemen's Shirts, Drawing-gowns, &c., 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
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(Exactly the same on both sides.)
The Royal Worsted Poplin, and
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JAMES LINDSAY and CO.
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Also, a large and magnificent variety of rich CHINA LAMB, ASTRACAN, and FUR SEAL COATS and JACKETS, from 25s. to 30 guineas. FUR VELVET and GLOTH MANTLES, SABLE and FUR TRIMMED COATS of all kinds, from 25s. to 100 guineas.
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A profusion of Fancy Silks .. 1s. 11d. per yard—half price.
A lot of over 400 pieces, ditto ditto .. 2s. 3d. .. cost 3s. 6d.
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A remarkable lot of Rich Glacé SILKS .. 25s. 6d. the Dress—worth 35s.
Several hundred yards of Rich .. 33s. 6d. .. " 48s.
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Extraordinary Bargains in White and Light Coloured Silks, Light Moires, and Chinese Silks, suitable for Evening Dresses or Ladies going abroad, from 2s. 11d. a yard.
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In this department Ladies will meet with
Evening Grenadines, in profusion, at Half Price.
Evening Tarlatans, in great quantities, equally cheap.
Evening Gaze de Chambray, large lots—wonderful bargains.
Evening Embroidered Mullins, desperately cheap.
Evening Barges in great variety, at a similar reduction.

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A large lot of Scotch Winceys, at 9d., worth 1s. 4d.
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A wholesale heap of Worlen Fabrics, at 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 2s.
A quantity of Tartan Plaid Cloths, at 8d. per yard, worth 1s. 2d.
An immense profusion of French Merinos, in all colours, French Twills, Alpaca, Mousselines, Pekin Cloths, Poplins, and every known material, all reduced in price to effect an immediate sale.

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Several boxes of Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, 6s. 6d. per dozen, usually 10s.
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100 dozen ditto and three thick borders, 5s. 9d. per dozen, usually 10s. 6d.
Four cases finest China Gaze, 6s. 6d. per dozen, usually 12s.
A quantity of Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs, quite as low in price as the foregoing lots.

An extraordinary lot of curiously-fine French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d. per doz., worth 3 guineas.

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7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per pair.
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New Checked Glacés, 14 Yards, £2 2s.
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Patterns free.
A large assortment of New Patterns, £2 5s. 6d. for 14 yards.
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A most useful and lady-like Dress.
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Striped Linseys, all the useful colours and stripes.
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A Large Stock of the best Makes, made expressly for us in all the New Colours.
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